THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

T·L·S

No. 3,579

2 OCTOBER 1970

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VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES &c

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PUBLIC LIBRARIES
APPLICATIONS are invited for PROFESSIONAL POSTS in a newly created Branch Libraries Group structure. Applicants should be chartered librarians or have passed Pt. 2 of the Library Association examinations. Salary scale APII (£1,272-£1,515). Successful candidates will be working with a small group of professional librarians responsible for Branch libraries. Housing accommodation and a grant of 75 per cent of removal expenses available in approved cases.
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A. G. DAWTRY, Town Clerk.

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G. W. HOSGOOD, Clerk of the Council, Town Hall, Mountain Ash.

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T·L·S THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

FRIDAY 9 OCTOBER 1970 No. 3,580 TWO SHILLINGS

Pragmatism and logic

QUINE:
... of Logic
... Prentice-Hall. £2 10s. (Paper-...)

... Relativity and Other ...
... Columbia University Press.

... of Bertrand Russell ... deprived the philosophical ... of its greatest contem... Of those who remain ... one has a higher profes... reputation than the American ... Willard Van Orman ... Professor Quine, who is now ... early sixties, is most closely ... with the University of ... where he has been teaching ... but he has been a visit... sor at a number of univer... outside the United States, in... the University of Oxford, ... he this year received an ... degree. He started his ... a mathematical logician ... twelve books which he has ... published, beginning with *A ... Logistics* in 193.., seven, ... one that he wrote in Portu... devoted to logic in the ... sense. Of these perhaps ... *Logic*, of which the ... appeared in 1940 and a ... edition in 1951 and *Set ... Logic*, of which the ... appeared in 1963 and a ... in 1969, are the most ...

... Quine has few if any ... as an expositor of logic, and ... the development of his own ... system he has displayed orig... fruitful ideas, he cannot be ... have made such far-reaching ... as are owed to contem... logicians like Gödel, or ... or Church. The field in ... he has made himself pre... is that of the philosophy of ... to which his latest book, *Philosophy of Logic*, provides ... but brilliant introduction. It ... subject which he has extended so ... quite a wide range of philo... questions, including ques... which textbooks might classify ... metaphysical, comes within its ...

... of the earliest papers in ... Quine developed some of the ... characteristic features of his philo... position were an essay ... "What There Is", which ... in the *Review of Metaphysics* in 1948, and one entitled "... Dogmas of Empiricism", ... appeared in the *Philosophical ...* in 1951. They are both ... in his collection of essays, *From a Logical Point of View*, ... was published in 1953. It was ... essay "On What There Is" ... Quine coined his well-known ... that to be is to be the value ... variable.

... understand what this means, it ... necessary to know something ... Russell's Theory of Descrip... Russell had been concerned ... the fact that nominative ... like "The present King ..." could occur in mean... sentences even though there ... object which they were ... used to denote. His response ... treat all definite descriptions ... sort as disguised predicates, whether they denoted anything or not. Thus, to take his own favourite example, the sentence "Scott was the author of Waverley" was equated with the conjunction of the sentences "For some x, x wrote Waverley", "For all y, if y wrote Waverley, y is identical with x" and "x is identical with Scott". In the same way, the sentence "The present King of France does not exist" simply became "It is not the case that for some x, x now reigns over France".

The letters x and y, as they occur independently in these sentences, were said to designate variables, and when the letters occurred in such expressions as "for some x" or "for all y", the variables were said to be quantified. Expressions like "x is wise" or "φ Socrates", the Greek letter φ being one of those used by Russell to hold a place for predicates, were said to contain free variables, and to designate propositional functions. These functions became propositions when the variables were quantified. So, "For some x, x is wise" expresses the proposition that someone is wise: "for some φ, φ Socrates" expresses the proposition that Socrates has some property. The values of a variable, over which the variable is technically said to range, are then simply those objects, or those properties, of which the function in which the variable occurs is true or false.

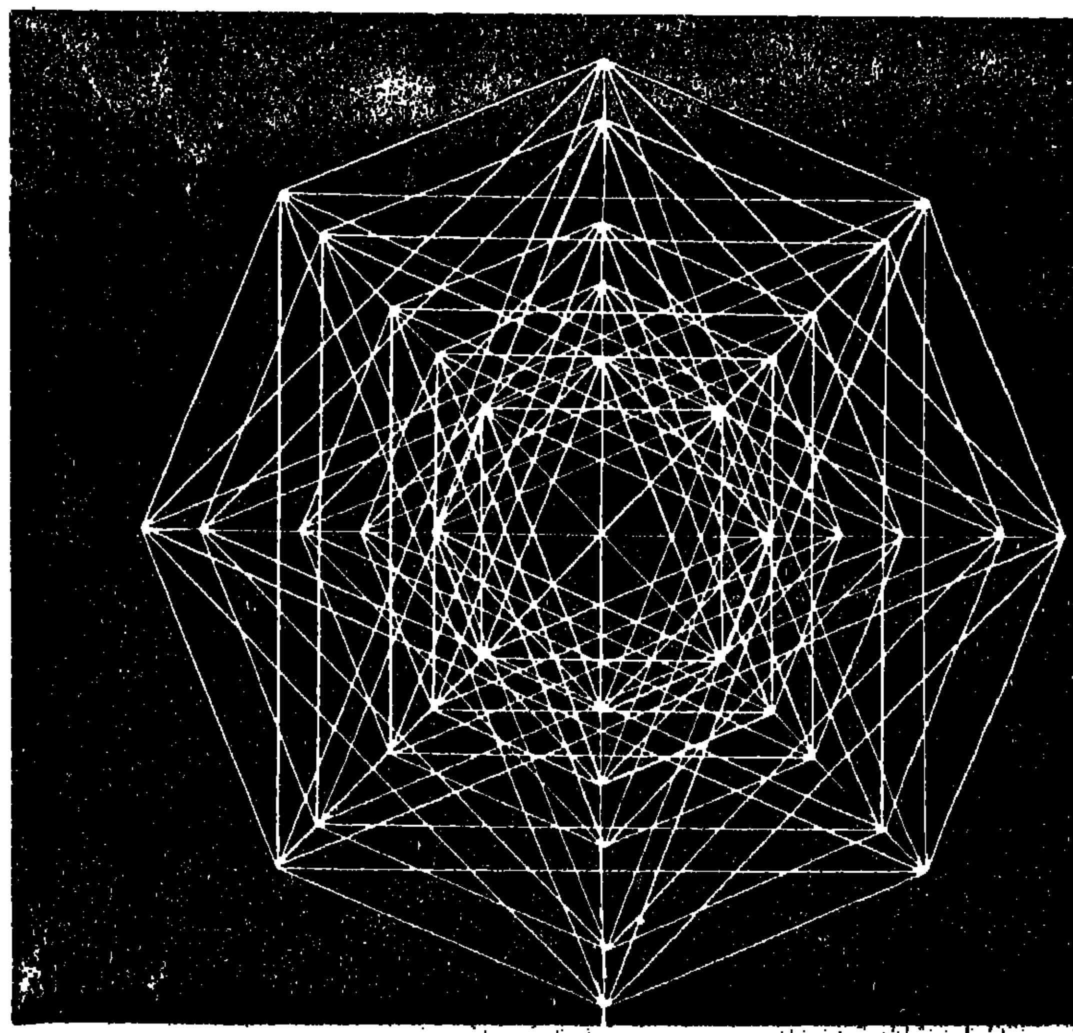
Now Quine's procedure has been to extend Russell's treatment of definite descriptions to the point of eliminating all singular terms. Proper names succumb to the device of treating "being identical with so and so" as a unique descriptive predicate, and pronouns and other demonstratives are replaced by individuating descriptions, selected in accordance with the context. It is not claimed that this regimentation, as Quine puts it, of our ordinary way of speaking yields perfect translations of the sentences to which it is applied, but it is said to yield paraphrases, which are adequate in the sense that they comport no loss of information. The result is that we have a language in which the only way of referring to objects is indefinitely, through the use of signs which stand for quantified variables. It follows that the things over which the variables of such regimented discourse range are the only ones that it allows any title to existence, and the question what particular things there are is turned into the question what things actually satisfy the predicates with which the signs for quantified variables are coupled. This, then, is the point of Quine's saying that to be is to be the value of a variable.

As Quine himself recognizes, this is not so much an account of what there is as of what there is said to be: it is, as he puts it, a criterion of ontological commitment. A theory, in the broad sense used by Quine in which any set of assertions and their logical consequences is said to constitute a theory, is ontologically committed to the sorts of entities over which its variables range, and this will be determined by the predicates which it contains. Now clearly there may be things which fall outside the range of any given theory in this sense. All the same, we shall see that in his book *Word and Object*, which was published in 1960, and still more in one of his most recent books, a collection called *Ontological Relativity and Other Essays*, Quine takes a position which implies that although the question what there is does not exactly coincide with the question what there is said to be, nevertheless the two are not entirely separable.

A consequence of Quine's view of ontological commitment is that the range of entities to which a theory is committed will depend upon the way in which the theory is formulated. In some cases the avoidance of commitments which one finds undesirable will be a more or less simple matter of reparsing, but in others, the more interesting cases, it will turn on the question whether one can find a means of reducing one type of entity to another. Thus, if someone wishes to renounce abstract entities, as Quine once said he did, in a paper called "Steps toward a Constructive Nominalism," which he and Nelson Goodman published in the *Journal of Symbolic Logic* in 1947, he will have to avoid quantifying over properties or classes, and then, as this paper showed, he will need considerable ingenuity in order to be able to make the rough equivalent of even so humdrum a statement as that there are more dogs than cats.

In his more recent writings, Quine has given up this austere nominalism on the ground that it does not allow for the amount of classical mathematics which one is obliged to accept if one wishes to do justice to contemporary science, and he now admits a hierarchy of classes into his ontology. He believes that classes can do all the respectable work for which properties might be thought to be needed, and he thinks that classes are to be preferred to properties because, unlike properties, they are subject to a clear criterion of identity, a class A being identical with a class B if and only if A and B have the same members.

Since Quine conceives of quantification as ranging over objects



Jacket-design for *Ontological Relativity and Other Essays*.

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rather than linguistic expressions, except in the cases where linguistic expressions are themselves treated as objects, it is important for his purposes that the functions which take these objects as values should be well-behaved, in the sense that they do not allow anything to be true of an object under one designation which is not true of it under another. But notoriously there are areas, both of ordinary and of philosophical discourse, in which this condition is not satisfied.

One conspicuous class of instances results from the use of modal operators like "it is necessary that". To take one of Quine's own examples, the number nine is identical with the number of the planets, but while "9 is necessarily greater than 7" would commonly pass for a true statement, "the number of the planets is necessarily greater than 7" would commonly be thought to be false. More familiar instances are supplied by indirect discourse and by the use of words which stand for what Russell called propositional attitudes. Thus, to take another of Quine's examples, I may believe that the man who stole such and such secret documents is a spy, and yet not believe that my respectable neighbour is a spy, though in fact it was my respectable neighbour who stole the documents. Consequently, "being believed by me to be a spy" is true of this man under one description and false under another.

The difficulty about modal operators does not greatly trouble Quine, since he is quite content to do without them. For a reason which we shall come to in a moment, he thinks that the distinction which philosophers have drawn between necessary and contingent propositions is neither requisite nor properly made out: and while he does countenance talk about possibilities, in that we can speak significantly, not only about what does happen but also about what would happen if the appropriate conditions were realized, he holds that such conditional statements can be resolved into statements about dispositions; and, less plausibly, that statements about dispositions can be resolved into statements about the structure of the objects to which the dispositions are ascribed, these attributions of structure being themselves derived, in many cases, from theories about the constitution of "natural kinds" to which the objects belong.

On the other hand, Quine admits the obligation to accommodate talk about propositional attitudes, and he has not yet found a satisfactory way of bringing it into line. He hopes that it can be resolved into talk about the constitution and behaviour of the persons who have the attitudes, where the references to behaviour must be taken as implying no more than that the persons in question make, or are disposed to make, certain physical movements. But any programme of this kind is exposed to obvious difficulties which no one has yet seen the way to overcome.

The basis for Quine's avoidance of modal concepts is already to be found in the essay "Two Dogmas of Empiricism". The empiricist dogmas which he rejects are, first, that there is a tenable distinction between analytic and synthetic propositions, and, secondly, that every empirical proposition has definite truth-conditions, in terms of the experiences that would confirm it, which fix its meaning independently of other propositions. Traditionally, the mark of an analytic proposition has been taken to be that it owes its truth solely to the meaning of the sentence which expresses it; and this also has been given as the explanation of its necessity. In the case of a synthetic proposition, on the other hand, the meaning of the sentence which expresses it has been thought to yield no more than its truth-conditions, but not to determine its truth.

It has been disputed whether all necessary propositions are analytic, but it has been generally agreed that there is a valid distinction to be drawn between necessary propositions, which are not at the mercy of empirical matters of fact, and contingent propositions which are at their mercy. The difference between empiricists and, say, Kantians, in this regard, is simply over the question whether necessity extends beyond analyticity.

Quine does not share in the agreement which underlies this difference, and his reason for not sharing in it is partly allied to his rejection of the second empiricist dogma. In his view, the propositions or, as he would prefer to say, the sentences which make up a given theory do not confront the facts singly: *the theory presents itself for judgment as a whole, and when it conflicts with our experience, there are various ways in which it can be modified.* Admittedly, we are more ready to modify some parts of the theory than others. The whole corpus of a man's beliefs can be likened to a sphere in which reports of observation lie on the periphery and logical, semantic, and mathematical principles are at the centre. Reports of observation, being, as it were, forced on us by our experiences, are relatively secure, and so are the principles at the centre. If repairs are called for, they are nearly always undertaken somewhere in between.

Nevertheless, there may be times when we choose to reject the verdict of our senses, rather than give up a set of well-entrenched hypotheses, and there might be circumstances in which we should find it expedient to recast our mathematics or our logic. As Quine characteristically puts it, "the tail thus comes, in an extremity, to wag the dog". Quine is very much given to quoting Neurath's simile of our being like sailors in a ship which never puts into port. We cannot get outside the ship to reconstruct it as a whole, but even while we remain on it there is no part of it that we cannot undertake to repair.

It might be thought that we could accept all this and still uphold the distinction between analytic and synthetic propositions. If analytic propositions are those that are true solely in virtue of the meaning of the words that express them, then to renounce an analytic proposition will be to alter our linguistic usage, which we are indeed free to do. This will, however, still be different from the case where we change our view about some empirical matter of fact.

Quine's answer to this is that the concept of meaning which is thus made to enter into the definition of an analytic proposition is not sufficiently clear for the purpose. He is willing to employ the concept of logical truth, since a logically true proposition can be defined as a true proposition in which only logical constants occur essentially, the list of logical constants being given by enumeration. But not all propositions thought to be analytic are logically true: to turn a would-be analytic proposition like "Bachelors are unmarried men" into a logical truth, we need to assume that the word *bachelor* is a synonym for *unmarried man*, and the concept of synonymity does not meet Quine's standard of clarity.

Moreover, even if all propositions said to be analytic could be shown to be instances of logical truths, the claim that logical truths themselves are analytic would still have to be justified. The justification usually given for it is that the propositions of logic are made true by linguistic convention, but this answer has never satisfied Quine. In an essay called "Truth by Convention", which he first published as early as 1935 and has recently reprinted in his book *The Ways of Paradox*, he admits that one could formulate conventions which would govern any known systematization of logic, but argues that this is true of any systematic body of doctrine: there is no ground here for distinguishing between the allegedly a priori sciences and the rest.

A further difficulty arises from the fact that the truths of logic are infinite in number, from which it follows that we cannot establish them severally by fiat. But if we have to derive groups of them en bloc from our definitions, then we shall be using logic to infer logic from the conventions which are supposed to govern it. One can, indeed, try to meet the charge of petitio principii by maintaining that the conventions are operative before they are formulated, but Quine's comment on this is that it is only if the conventions are taken to be explicit that the thesis that the propositions of logic are true by convention has any interest.

It can be objected that Quine's distaste for the concept of meaning is excessively puritanical. The fact that he was not able to give a definition of synonymity in other than semantic terms would not ordinarily be regarded as a fatal disqualification for the compiler of an English dictionary. But Quine's position here reflects a wider philosophical standpoint. He holds that there is bound to be a radical indeterminacy in any translation from one language to another, or even from one sentence to another within the same natural language.

The argument for this view was first set out in the opening chapter of *Word and Object*. A linguist, studying a native language, notes that a native says "Gavagai" when a rabbit runs past. He carries out his usual tests and finds them all favourable to the hypothesis that *Gavagai* is the native word for a rabbit. But this hypothesis must always remain conjectural. Even if it could be established that this was not a case of what Quine calls indirect ostension, that is, a case where the ser… to something X which … present but to something … is associated with X, … which went to show … gai" referred to a rabb… equally consistent with … to rabbithood or to rab… *rabbit* is construed as a … or to a rabbit-stage, a … of a rabbit, or to an … rabbit part. The ling… indeed, try to remove … tainties by asking que… number and identity, but … interpret the answers to … tions he has to form … calls analytical hypothe… semantical structure of … which he is investigating … different choice of such … would still lead to differen… tations of his subjects' … which would be equally in … with all his data.

It might be suggested … linguist's difficulties … due to his having to … native language from the … he were bilingual there … no problem. But Quine … accept this easy way out … that the same problem … interpreting the utterance … who speak the same lang… oneself. We assume a com… meaning, because we ass… same sentences in the same … able situations: but, this … much room for radical d… as in the case of the … "Gavagai".

At least, it may be … knows what one means … Quine seems unwilling to … this, since he speaks of … being "vitiated by a … mentalism so long as we … man's semantics as somewh… minate in his mind beyo… might be implicit in his disp… to overt behaviour". This … behaviourism might well … tioned, but it is a side-issue … is enough for Quine's purp… communication between … speakers should be inde… for the reasons that he give…

The indeterminacy of … goes together, in Quine's … what he calls "ontolog… tivity". What there is … be what there is said to … because we may be mistak… the objects which satisfy … functions, and because there … things which have not com… our ken. Nevertheless the … tential statements that are … … are those relating to the … of predicates which … into our theories, and whatever … come within our ken must be … at least by some enlarge… our stock of concepts for … of its existence or non-… to have any significance.

… then the considerations which … the indeterminacy of transla… come into play. Since our … are always under-deter… by the experiences which give … to them, quite different … of what there is, each with … way of interpreting the … may be equally in accord … our experiences. This applies … in mathematics. If we ask … a natural number is, we get … different answers, according as … adopt Frege's or Zermelo's or … Neumann's method of reducing … to sets. Though these … are not equivalent, any … statement which comes … in one system has a true … part in the others, and for … reason there is no sense in … which is right.

… we may have physical … which are radically differ… though each of them accom… all the relevant observa… that have been or will be … and here again there is no … in asking which of them re… the world as it really is. We cannot even compare them except in terms of a common background theory and to this theory also there will be alternatives, though to see them as alternatives we have to set them against a further background. The relativity is inescapable.

But surely physical objects must figure in all our theories in one guise or another, if they are to do justice to our experiences? Quine's answer seems to be yes, in practice, though he makes it a matter of convenience. He speaks of our positing physical objects, as a way of organizing our experiences, with the implication that other courses are open to us, but he does not treat any other course as a serious option. Thus, he denies that we can manage with sense-data on the ground that "immediate experience will not, of itself, cohere as an autonomous domain". So "the positing of physical objects must be seen not as an *ex post facto* systematization of data, but as a move prior to which no appreciable data would be available to systematize".

This is all a sophisticated form of pragmatism, with the difference that Quine, unlike the earlier pragmatists, does not treat theories as equivalent when they have the same observable consequences. But if, in the last resort, I cannot find out whether my neighbour is referring to rabbits, or to rabbit-stages, or to rabbit parts, or to regions of space-time with rabbity properties, and if the truth value of his statements remains the same under each of these interpretations, then the fact that I am theoretically able to differentiate between them is not of much consequence. The moral, which Quine himself does not explicitly draw, is that ontology is unimportant, except as raising the question whether, and if so how, one type of entity is reducible to another. What matters is not what there is but what is true and how different sorts of truths are mutually related.

The title essay of *Ontological Relativity and other Essays* reproduces two lectures which Quine delivered at Columbia University in 1968. They constituted the first of the John Dewey lectures which are to be given biennially and they set a standard which it will be hard for subsequent lecturers to maintain. There are other good things in the book, including some reflections on Pythagoreanism, a discussion of the status of propositions, and a fresh attempt on the problem of induction, and it is written with Quine's usual incisiveness. He has a style which is very well adapted to the display of his philosophical qualities: a happy combination of technical expertise, inventiveness and wit.

…side the Colonels' Greece

…sur la Grèce
… Lausanne: La Cité.

…British press has traditionally … itself on being long on …" and short on analysis, and … coverage of Greece under mili… rule is a case in point. Much … merited publicity has been given … torture allegations, unfor… proved to be all too well …, the rigged trials, the antics … regime's P.R. men and visit… M.P.s &c. But this has been at … expense of any serious and … analysis of the funda… changes being wrought in … society by the Colonels in an … to perpetuate their hold on the … of power, even if some … of formal democracy is eventu… restored. And it is these … measures, which all too … go unnoticed in the Western … that may well prove to be of … significance for the future of … than the more sensational … that make the headlines.

… last, however, anyone who wants to understand what is … has only to read *Vérité sur* … This is a book written by a … still living in Greece and is … anonymously out of … rather than any sense of modesty, as the author puts it … of the touches of black … that enliven an otherwise … book. The author writes … a wealth of information, a … a sobriety and a detachment remarkable when one consid… circumstances in which … was written.

… (or her) analysis of the … state of affairs is prefaced … thoughtful excursus into recent history. The Metaxas period … the wartime resistance are … with notable fair-minded… though the author repeats the … Greek canard that somehow the … were behind the Metaxas … of 1936, for which there … not a shred of serious evi…

… real value of the book, how… clearly lies in the analysis of … immediate pre-coup situation … of developments since then. … author points to both the … and the demerits of the … regime and sensibly re… of Andreas Papandreou's … "softness" on communism, … ni pro-communiste, ni … communiste, il était a-commu… The analysis of the coup … while containing no new reve… is interesting, though the … of the apathy with which the great majority of Greeks received the putsch is only partially convincing. Again the distinction between the attitudes of the *phanariot*, the *raya* and the *klephi*, while containing an important kernel of truth, is at times rather contrived.

Yet the author's remarks on the impact of military rule on different aspects of life in Greece are wholly convincing and pungently expressed. How refreshing it is, for instance, to find the religious brotherhood Zoi, which has some interesting and as yet unexplored links with the junta, described for once for what it is, a mafia of religious bigots. The author is altogether excellent on the aura of quasi-religious humbug that surrounds the regime's propaganda. In the regime's new chemistry textbook for eleven-year-olds, it is solemnly proclaimed that God ordained that ice should float out of solicitude for the fish.

Chapters on the law, the trade unions, the press, and political repression contain much that is new, but it is the author's chapters on education that are at the same time the most revealing and the most frightening—for they indicate that the regime intends to maintain its grip on the substance of power for the indefinite future, until such time as the Greeks become "mature" enough for parliamentary democracy, a grotesque presumption when one considers that the Greeks for a considerable part of the nineteenth century enjoyed political liberties in advance of most of the countries of Europe.

Among the more important of these manifestations of "re-education" are the re-introduction of the artificial purist language in primary and secondary education, the reduction in the school leaving age from fifteen to twelve, the fall in the number of those receiving higher education from 19,000 in 1967 to 11,000 in 1969, the inculcation of a narrow chauvinism in the guise of history, and the new emphasis on "civics" within the curriculum, among the textbooks for which Theofylaktos Papakonstantinou's recent offering, *Politiki Agogi*, is a bizarre example.

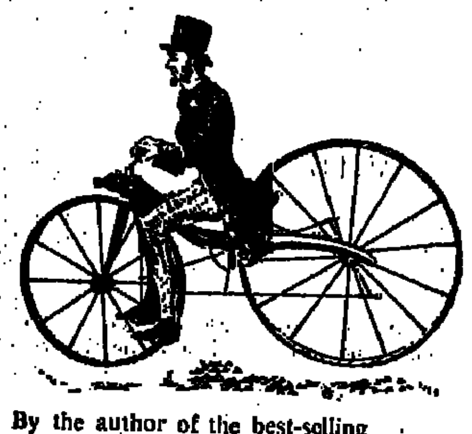
But the regime's attitude to education is perhaps best revealed in a fantastic speech by Papadopoulos in January, 1968, in which he decreed that "university teachers must abandon their role as researchers, as teachers passing on their specialized knowledge . . . they must become the guides of the nation". Unfortunately many senior Greek academics have not been slow to get the message, witness the condemnation of Professor Karayiorgas by the Senate of Athens University before he had even been convicted.

The dismal effect of this kind of pressure on Greek intellectual life does not need to be underlined. Even the option of boycotting the state-controlled media is, the author informs us, no longer open to the writer in Greece. Under a law of March, 1970, Greek radio and television can use any literary or musical work without the permission of the author.

In another fascinating chapter the author gallantly tries to come to grips with the style and ideology of the regime. One cannot say that he wholly succeeds, largely perhaps because this regime has no clearly defined ideology save a loose commitment to the ideals of "Helleno-Christian civilization", a concept sufficiently vague and flexible to embrace virtually anything. But he does make what is probably the most coherent attempt to penetrate behind the almost meaningless jargon of Papadopoulos's political orations. And he rightly points to one of the more extraordinary paradoxes of the regime's propaganda, that the "Revolution of April 21" was an "historical necessity", a curious insistence on the part of a regime so resolutely hostile to Marxist ideology.

The author concludes with a detailed review of the state of politics within Greece and an assessment of possible future developments, together with a judicious look at the strength of internal resistance to the regime. While paying tribute to the great courage of individual members of the resistance organizations, he rightly concludes that resistance so far has been an elite movement, lacking any mass basis. The author makes the point that even after three and a half years in power the present regime has still to secure any popular power base. Yet the bulk of the population, to a greater or lesser degree hostile to the regime, has not yet been hit sufficiently hard, above all in their pockets, to transform their quiescent resentment into active opposition. Those who have been hit most hard by the regime are precisely those who have taken the lead in active resistance, the intellectuals.

Vérité sur la Grèce is a moving testimony to the courage and resource of one member of this "maquis intellectuel". But it is also much more than this. It is a wholly indispensable guide to the irreparable havoc that is being wrought by the Colonels in Greece, "the new place".



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KENNETH MUIR:
The Comedy of Manners
173pp. Hutchinson University Library. 30s. (Paperback, 13s.)

Professor Muir's conscientious trudge through Restoration comedy is a sober and helpful affair. He is so committed an advocate that at times his claims are difficult to sustain, as when Dryden's *Aureng-Zebe* is parenthetically hailed as a masterpiece or the word "triumph" sits uneasily in the sentence: "It is Etherege's triumph to make us believe in the erosion of the gallants' libertinism by the mockery and flouting to which they are submitted by the ladies." Comparisons and contrasts with the pre-Commonwealth drama are nicely balanced; the influence of Ben Jonson, even on Shadwell, is noted, but we are reminded that, whereas in 1610 London boasted ten theatres, the post-Restoration capital supported only two, and for an entirely different restricted audience.

Mr. Muir's survey, too, stresses the point that what we call "Restoration comedy" covered a period of some fifty years, so that Etherege's first plays were performed before Congreve was born. It certainly seems a substantial slice of time, when we are invited to study the comedies not only of Dryden and Farquhar but also Otway and the long-lived Southerne, along with those of the dramatists whose work is still pleasurably performed—Wycherley, who perhaps comes nearest to being the English Molière, or Congreve, "unique...in his ability to distinguish all his characters in his last two plays by their manner of speech". Students will no doubt be grateful for plot-summaries and quotations as the distinguished author gallantly does what he can for the now submerged part of his iceberg; but it must be confessed that the reiterated themes of poking fun at marriage or the consequences of the inability of husbands to satisfy their wives' appetites are as likely to cause the reader to echo Professor L. C. Knights's view that the comedy of the time is "trivial, gross and dull" as to persuade him, with Congreve, that:

> It is the business of the Comick Poet to paint the Vices and Follies of Human kind; and there are but two sexes that I know, *viz. Men* and *Women*, which have a title to Humanity: And if I leave one half of them out, the Work will be imperfect.

As one would expect from so learned a critic, there are several passing comments which invite expansion, such as the valedictory observation that since the comedy of manners requires "equality between the sexes together with social inequality", the "gradual erosion of class" to which we ourselves have grown accustomed must make it more difficult for us to produce or enjoy this kind of play. The other chief ingredient, an obsessional concentration on sexual relations, has been weakened not by erosion but by hyperbolic intensification. Earlier revivals of Wycherley may have prompted the view of Horner of *The Country Wife* as "a phallic symbol" or "a dramatic mechanism to expose the hypocrisy of society women". In the London of *Oh! Calcutta!*, any stroller through the summer parks knows that sexual hypocrisy is at a premium. We shall require another Puritan Commonwealth before we can recover the amused balance of a Congreve, "in whose plays the heroines were moral beings and not merely sexual objects".

A SHAKESPEARE BIBLIOGRAPHY

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The Shakespeare Library of Birmingham, England, was founded in celebration of Shakespeare's tercentenary with the intention of forming a library 'which should contain as far as practicable every edition and every translation of Shakespeare; all the commentators, good, bad and indifferent; in short, every book connected with the life and work of our great poet.' This aim has so well been fulfilled that the catalogue of the library provides an index unrivalled in scope and depth to every aspect of Shakespeare's life and work and to the literature generated by more than 300 years of Shakespeare studies.

The published catalogue is not merely a card-for-card reproduction of the working catalogue of the Library, since the material has been specially edited and extensively revised for publication. The publisher's unique techniques and methods, elsewhere employed in the production of the *British Museum General Catalogue of Printed Books, The National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints*, and other major works of bibliographic reference, have allowed many improvements in format, arrangement, and legibility and the more economic use of space

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EDWARD LUCIE-SMITH (Editor):
British Poetry since 1945
412pp. Penguin. 10s.

ALAN BOLD (Editor):
The Penguin Book of Socialist Verse
549pp. Penguin. 12s.

These are hefty volumes and at least contain a good deal of information. Mr. Lucie-Smith is an orderly editor, always thoughtful on the reader's behalf, and in *British Poetry since 1945* dates and a select bibliography appear at the start of each poet's representation. It is a pity that Mr. Bold did not adopt a similarly convenient practice for his *Penguin Book of Socialist Verse*: as it is, the reader must turn to the biographical notes at the back and then to the acknowledgments at the front for facts other than dates of birth and death, and since many of the poets will be unfamiliar to other than specialists this is a rather wearisome process. One sometimes wants to know with the African and Indian poets, for example whether or not what one is reading is a translation: again, one often wants to pin down the authorship of the translation, not infrequently because it is so excruciating.

An appalled comment in the *TLS* (Commentary, September 25) pointed out that a recently published work of reference listed 1,100 living poets writing in English. Assuming that 400 of these were by Mr. Lucie-Smith's definition British, not far short of a quarter of that number appear in his anthology. What to do with such a mass of mediocrity? Mr. Lucie-Smith's solution to his self-imposed task is to create ten categories — "Expressionists", "Influences from Abroad", "Dissenters", "New Voices" and so forth —in which to muster his ragged army, and through the brief notes to the poets' work to weave a web of influences and tendencies. His critical manner and method are at once solemn and trivializing, and his concept of the poet's function seems rooted in public relations. A "scored a notable success with his first small collection"; B's "reputation seems to have fallen in England"; C's "reputation as a poet has suffered in recent years"; D's "reputation has worn least well"; E "immediately established a major reputation"; &c.

By taking seriously such journalistic categories as "the Movement" and by inventing a few of his own in similar vein, Mr. Lucie-Smith is led
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and popular and soldiers' s...
entirely missing. His introdu...
full of non-logic, misinform...
and of gems of prose; one q...
must serve for many:

> It would be a mistake to try ...
> poetry and politics in order to ...
> Auden. To take the politics ...
> poetry would be to place the ...
> a second remove from rea...
> function of politics in poetry ...
> the reader how events ...
> inviolability as an individ...
> ally impinge on his behaviour...
> aim was more one of telling the ...
> which faction to vote for.

Fighting for Jerusalem

The man who seems to be dead

With Buddha in his smile
With Jesus in his stretched out arms
With Mahomet in his humbled forehead

With his feet in hell
With his hands in heaven
With his back to the earth

Is escorted
To his eternal reward
By singing legions

Of what seem to be flies

TED HUGHES

Learned-journalism

Essays by Rosemond Tuve: Spenser, Herbert, Milton
Edited by Thomas P. Roche, Jr.
293pp. Princeton: University Press. London: Oxford University Press. £4 15s.

The custom of collecting from learned journals articles by distinguished scholars for posthumous publication has grown up recently on both sides of the Atlantic, and to recent collections by Sir Walter Greg, C. S. Lewis, and F. P. Wilson there is now added this volume by Rosemond Tuve. It may be worth asking what audience such volumes are prepared for. Not, presumably, for the professional scholar or his pupils who will know through the bibliographies where to find the papers they are interested in; scarcely for "the general reader" who will not be much concerned with "A Medieval Commonplace in Spenser's Cosmology", nor even (dunderhead that he is) with "Sacred Parody of Love Poetry, and Herbert"; nor again can there be many who are interested in the "literary remains" of professional scholars who, if (like C. S. Lewis) they were also writers of distinction, will themselves almost certainly (as he did) have collected together such essays as they thought deserving of a better fate than to be clamped down in the pages of a learned journal.

The enormous proliferation of such journals in recent years (brought about by the requirements of American universities for "tenure") suggests that before long there will be a posthumous volume of "Collected Essays" for every deceased don: a prospect not to be endured.

However, if this new genre is here to stay, then those who have no access to *P.M.L.A.* or *S.P.* or *J.W.C.I.* or *J.E.G.P.*, &c. (if any such there be), and who yet have a scholarly interest in these three poets, will welcome this volume. Half the book is concerned with Spenser, about whom Miss Tuve never wrote a book (as she did on Herbert and on Milton) though much of her previous posthumous book, *Allegorical Imagery*, was concerned with him. Here, as there, she explores Spenser's reading, in a paper on the *De Claris Mulieribus*, and also his probable visual recollection, of illuminated medieval manuscripts, of a medieval mazer "ywrought of the Maple warre" (which transformed his imagination of a Theocritean bowl), of ivory carvings of the story of Jason and Medea. It was always Miss Tuve's great strength that she sought to investigate, and to understand, the things which influenced the imaginations of the poets whom she studied; not only what they read but what they saw or heard. She was as contemptuous of mere *Quellenkritik* as Saintsbury; but she knew that, to these learned poets of the Renaissance,

> learning was usable wherever one found it. . . . It is not important to
> find a medieval source for the
> fact and that. But it is impor...
> our idea both of Spenser's ...
> method to discover that ...
> widely, reflectively and with an...
> nation so alert that casually ...
> tered figures . . . were not only ...
> to an organic relationship ...
> themes which preoccupied ...
> served to clarify and ...
> themes.

The first section of ...
"On Education", contains the...
dresses, which give the reflect...
a mature scholar on the ...
profession to which she ...
life. They are not reassur...
long ago as 1947 she was ...
"At each stage of the edu...
process the push of the ...
against the gates has weaken...
standards." Since then the...
have collapsed and standards...
come to be regarded as ...
teenth-century fetish—part of...
elitist conspiracy. Again: "...
chance to learn what my ...
could not tell me, or did...
lieve, to their reticence and ...
ested passion; thank heaven...
allegiance was to their ...
to learning, and not to any...
for this is the condition ...
dom." How many undergr...
of today will be able to ...
thirty years hence? Yet Miss...
retained those allegiances ...
her utmost to hand them on...

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Defeating the eye

M. H. PIRENNE:
Optics, Painting & Photography
199pp. Cambridge University Press. £4.

This book is concerned with the problems of linear perspective, and the complexities of rendering a three-dimensional scene on to a plane surface. It opens with the history of visual optics and threads its way carefully, if rather laboriously, through the innovations of Kepler, Newton, Grimaldi and Euclid. The second half of the book analyses the use of linear perspective in painting, the compromises and adjustments that are needed in relating the three-dimensional world, via a curved two-dimensional retinal image, on to a flat canvas, the edges of which recede tangentially from the point on which the eye focuses. Here the going is easier, because there is less ground to cover, and the problem of peripheral distortion, oblique viewing and so on are well illustrated by the use of pin-hole photographs.

The problem that has most provoked the author is the apparent absence of distortion when ordinary paintings are viewed from a point away from the centre of perspective, whereas when trompe-l'oeil paintings are viewed obliquely, the distortion becomes all too obvious. He concludes that the viewer's awareness that he is actually facing a flat canvas or fresco so reduces the illusionary powers of perspective that he can retain even at skew angles of viewing the same appearance that he would see from the correct centre of projection, and which he unconsciously selects, since this most resembles the way the painted object is seen in nature. With the trompe-l'oeil, however, we are so deceived by the perfection of the perspective design that we are unaware of the shape and inclination of the surface on which it is depicted. Thus it is our subsidiary awareness of the texture of the surface, the brush-strokes and so on, that allows us this unconscious rectification in the case of the ordinary painting, in the same way that we compensate for the actual slope of the retinal image when we turn our head, or the actual doubling of images from points that lie further or nearer to us than the object of our regard.

This central analysis is doubtless correct, and it is amply discussed and illustrated. But the author has been less successful in solving the very different problem of making the technical niceties of optics readily comprehensible to the nonscientific audience to whom it is principally directed. We are offered a thesis, with copious references and exact definitions which are entirely appropriate to a scientific paper but simply clog it up for the layman. The extensive experimental data that illustrate the geometrical properties of the retinal image would have seemed less formidable in smaller type or even as an appendix. And the rather frequent use of phrases like "it must be borne in mind that . . .", "it will be advisable to examine first . . .", do lower the spirits of the less dedicated reader.

The author opens with a wry (and proper) reminder that an understanding of perspective is nowadays in danger of disappearing from art-schools ("where it is thought to endanger the student's spirit of enquiry"). It would be optimistic to hope that many of our contemporary artists will struggle through the mathematical abstrusities of this careful and scholarly work in order to rectify this failing in their education.

Pressing forward

STEPHEN BANN:
Experimental Painting
144pp. Studio Vista. £2 10s.

Experimental Painting is distinguished by having one of the ugliest book-jackets the present reviewer has ever seen on an art-book. "Construction, Abstraction, Destruction, Reduction", runs the apocalyptic sub-title. No apocalypse within, just confusion of purpose, and unsureness about what audience is being addressed. The general reader will be lost in detailed notes on Anthony Hill or Yvaral, while the art student or artist will be impatient to find the book discussing little that is newer or more experimental than Rosenquist or Michael Andrews.

The introduction tells us that the author wishes to "consider the genre of painting in isolation"; he is "concerned with painting as a traditional genre". Yet we find illustrations of reliefs by Biederman and Baljeu, light-environments by Bernard Lassus, a visual poem by Ian Hamilton Finlay. As well as tangling himself in such self-contradictions, Dr. Bann has a chapter called "Destruction" in which he manages to lump together Auerbach, Giacometti and Gustav Metzger—surely a triumph of modern theological hair-splitting. He seems to miss not only the wood, but even the trees, through reflecting overlong on the branches. There are illuminating comments on individual works, all kinds of apposite quotations, but it is difficult not to feel that the whole central activity of the artist and the nature of the act of painting has somehow passed him by.

We are told that "the scientific analogy of the research-worker, whose experiments are only valuable in so far as they can be inserted into an evolving theoretical theme", is the theme of the book. If this means what it seems to mean, then it is the opposite of the practice of any good modern artist: experiment is undertaken *for its own sake*, "to see what happens".

The book sets out further to consider problems of space and illusion in painting, and indeed there is some interesting discussion on a formal level of individual works by Jasper Johns. But nowhere is there an evaluation of the great revolution of the 1950s, when Pollock and others transformed concepts of space and scale that had stood in western art since the Renaissance. If Pollock wasn't an experimental painter, who was? One of the few artists included who fits the author's definition is Charles Biederman, whose reliefs are didactic pieces, intended to reinforce a closely worked-out set of *a priori* assumptions.

The obvious forerunners are evoked: Constable's "Clouds", Monet's "Waterlilies". They are, indeed, rather unnecessarily illustrated. There is quite a long discussion of the paintings of Frank Stella, but no illustration. If it can be assumed that we know Stella's work, why bother to illustrate Constable (though it might admittedly have been interesting to compare his sketches with Mark Boyle's recent "Camber Sands" series)? The colour-plates are poor in quality, and are oddly chosen.

There is still room for a book on the continuing tradition of the avant-garde, although Calvin Tomkins's *The Bride and the Bachelors* (republished as *Ahead of the Game*) is deservedly popular, and good. There is certainly room for a serious book showing how traditional "hand-done" painting has consistently reasserted itself throughout half a century of intensive experiment in less traditional media. Unfortunately the work under review is neither.

The bare minim[um]

HANS L. C. JAFFÉ:
De Stijl
254pp. Thames and Hudson. £2 2s. (Paperback, 25s.)

The De Stijl movement, Holland's major contribution to the art of the twentieth century, was launched by the painters van Doesburg, Mondrian and van der Leck at Leyden in the summer of 1917. From the start, the movement set out to explain and impose itself and its aims through the medium of a periodical of the same name, which served the founders, and those who subsequently rallied round them, to philosophize on and justify their every creative step. De Stijl was essentially intellectual, clinical and rational as a movement. Dr. Jaffé writes about it being concerned with "the purification of the arts" and adds that "practical creative work and theoretical examination of the results" went hand in hand. He then summarizes De Stijl's programme in these few frigid phrases:

> . . . first and foremost, total abstraction, i.e., the complete rejection of literal reality as it appears to the five senses; following from this principle, a severe restriction of creative terms to the basic minimum: the straight line, the right angle—in other words, the horizontal and the vertical—and to the three primary colours, red, yellow and blue, and the three equally primary non-colours, black, grey and white.

Dr. Jaffé accounts for the severe outlook of the artists participating in De Stijl in terms of "Dutch puritanism" and sees "a connexion between their rectilinear and rectangular principles and the rigidity of religious orthodoxy". He further introduces a parallel between their aesthetic approach and that of Spinoza in his *Ethica more geometrico demonstrata* (1663). D[r. Jaffé] writes, aimed at r[...] "from their depend[...] neous systems of val[ues] that each of the art fo[rms ...] free

> . . . to obey only [...] They wanted to free the[...] the one hand from th[...] representing any rand[...] longing to the natural [...] the other hand, from a[...] random chance, from [...] temperamental whims o[f the individ]ual.

For this reason the De S[tijl] "placed a total ban o[...] tion" and limited the[...] means "so severely that a[...] tive whim seemed to be c[...] The idea was "to portray, [...] tively as possible, the subje[ct...] for the De Stijl artis[ts ...] essence of the art o[f ...] universal, absolute [...] When, later on, Mondrian [...] van Doesburg had violated [the prin]ciple of straight lines [...] angles by introducing dia[gonals, he] abandoned the movement.

Dr. Jaffé has long been a serious and devout histo[rian and] apologist for the De Stijl mov[ement]. In fact his doctoral thes[is on De] Stijl (published in English [...] lenhoff, Amsterdam, 1956) will surely remain, the d[...] on the subject. Dr. Jaffé k[...] with the artists themselves [...] their works and has u[...] source documents [...] above all he is an acc[...] perceptive if rather p[...] corder. His present mod[...] volume consists of a sh[ort con]densation from the text of [his] original study, which serve[s as] introduction to a selection [...] cal and explanatory texts [by the] artists themselves and is il[lustrated] by seventy-eight illustrations [...] an admirable introductory te[xt].

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[A]nglo-American encounter

[DAVID] LODGE:
[Out of] the Shelter
[...] Macmillan. £2 2s.

[In his n]ew novel David Lodge returns [to the] setting of his first book, *The [Picturego]ers*, published ten years [ago: the sh]abby-genteel Catholic family [of] South London. His first treat[ment of] this milieu was warm and [sen]timental: now he regards it [with a c]ool though not contemptu[ous eye]. At the beginning, the hero, [Timoth]y Young, is five years old: [Londo]n is undergoing the Blitz, and [Timoth]y enjoys the snug warmth of [the An]derson air-raid shelter where [the fa]mily sleeps at night. A bomb [strike]s a neighbour's house, killing [his] playmate and her mother. [Thi]s shelter is half-buried in [...], even so Timothy doesn't [want t]o leave: "In the end, one of [the m]en carried him, kicking and [scream]ing, out of the shelter, into the [...]r." The implications of this [scen]e resound throughout the [book].

[The] opening section is evocative [and mov]ing, and though Mr. Lodge [clearly] relies on the first part of [A] *Portrait of the Artist* in [render]ing Timothy's developing con[scious]ness, the substance of the story [is] enough to prevent one having [a se]nse of obtrusive mannerism. [Timoth]y shows every sign of growing [up in]to a latter-day Stephen [Dedalu]s: he is a timid but brainy lad [who go]es to the local Catholic gram[mar sc]hool where he is hard working [and p]riggish, though in a more [...] way he is obsessed with sex [and f]ootball. Mr. Lodge skilfully [trace]s in the multiple influences at [work o]n Timothy: a narrow mater[nal po]ssessiveness, the primness of [class-co]nscious suburban respect[ability], and a rigid, somewhat [super]stitious form of Catholicism. [In the] background, half-perceived by [the gro]wing boy, the war moves to [its con]clusion and dismal aftermath: [...] V.E. Day, the sudden mys[terious] replacement of the great war [leader] Churchill by the colourless [Attlee] and the advent of Strachey, [Dalton] and Cripps as current [...]s, instead of the grosser bogey[men] like Hitler, Goebbels and Goering. The bringing together of individual consciousness and public history is extremely well done, in a way that is rare in contemporary fiction. Mr. Lodge shows a keen sense of place as well as time; at the age of sixteen, on the way to Victoria to embark on his first trip abroad, Timothy looks with fresh eyes at the dreary region where he has grown up:

> From the window of the bus the familiar streets took on a strange visual clarity and resonance of association. He felt that he was seeing them for the first time as they really were, that he was responding with all his senses to the special character of South-East London, its soiled, worn textures of brick and stone, its low, irregular outline, its odours of breweries and gas and vegetables and tanneries. He noticed how old and neglected it all was: if you raised your eyes above the modern shop-fronts you saw that they had been pasted on to buildings crumbling into decay, with cracked, grimy windows and broken-backed roofs and chipped chimney-pots. The predominant colours were black, brown and a dirty cream. Guinness tints.

Stephen Dedalus would have been capable of such acute and painful observation, but this epiphany is more than a revelation of Timothy's agonized sensibility: it provides, in its context, a metonymic image of the drab England of the immediate postwar period, recorded at a point when Timothy is about to leave it and, temporarily, to move out of the stifling shelter of family life.

Kate, his elder sister, has already moved out. During the war she hitched her waggon to the Americans' star, and in 1951 she is working as a secretary with their army of occupation in Germany. She has not been home for several years, though she keeps the family well provided with goodies from the PX and has invited Timothy to spend a holiday with her in Heidelberg where she works. The greater part of *Out of the Shelter* is a detailed account of Timothy's German holiday, most of which he passes in a state of marked culture shock. Much of the account is discreetly funny: by degrees Timothy comes to seem less like Stephen Dedalus and more like Jim Dixon. David Lodge has remarked in *Language of Fiction* that he has a "strange community of feeling" with Kingsley Amis, and Amis's influence is better assimilated here than in *The British Museum is Falling Down*; mostly it takes the form of a steadily maintained awareness that Timothy is an absurd figure as well as a sympathetic one, not least in his own eyes; the contradictions of adolescence are convincingly enacted. There are, however, one or two patches of crude atavistic farce, as when Timothy gets locked in a wardrobe in a girls' hostel where he is clandestinely staying to save money.

Germany is not much more than a background to Timothy's experiences, compounded of impressions of Old Heidelberg, plus a sense of Wagnerian menace and wartime nightmares about Hitler. The real impact is made by the brash and luxurious culture of the American occupying forces: the conspicuous consumption, whether of Hershey bars, or huge steaks, or big cars with automatic transmission, or the bewildering and seductive variety of ice-cream sodas in a drug-store. In every sense this is rich fare for the naive schoolboy just emerged from the physical deprivations and imaginative poverty of post-war England: even Timothy's sexual frustrations are somewhat relieved by a high-school girl who initiates him into that well-established American activity, heavy petting to climax. At the end of the novel, fifteen years later, Timothy, having moderately made it in academic life, is travelling through America at the expense of a Foundation, and visits Kate who has long ago emigrated to the United States. He is still marvelling, at the comfort of the motel, at the ice in the drinks and the heated swimming pool, though he remains too English to accept it all without question, like Kate. Mr. Lodge has brilliantly dramatized a kind of Anglo-American encounter very remote from anything ever envisaged by Henry James, yet central to the English experience of the past twenty-five years. To have grasped it so firmly in its historical and cultural dimensions, and to have made so well-ordered and humanly engaging a work of fiction in the process, is a striking achievement.

[B]alance of power

[JAN] WOLKERS:
[The H]orrible Tango
[Transl]ated by R. R. Symonds.
[...] Secker and Warburg. 25s.

[This] novella is a skilfully con[struct]ed, convincingly imagined [treatm]ent of one of the classical [triang]le relationships, that of the [youn]ger with a dominant elder [brothe]r. The younger brother, an [...] student in a dry Amsterdam [...]r, is the narrator. He [...]es his relationship with a poor [Dutch]-speaking Negro from [Guade]loupe whom he takes into his [...]nds a job for and desires—[mas]ochistically—to share his girl [...] gradually revealing through [...]ed reality and nightmare how [at]tempting to fabricate this dan[gerous] *ménage à trois* he has been [tryin]g to exorcize his childhood [suffer]ings at the hands of his sadistic [elder] brother and a "wild" Hun[garian] girl. The irony of the situa[tion i]s that the Negro can no more [take t]he dominant role he has cast [for hi]m than he, the narrator, can [...] the murderous fantasies of [...]e he weaves against him. [...] the girl in the case, [t]urns out to be wilder in the [...] than she is prepared to be in [li]fe. The violent action is all [...]vidly etched dream, in which [the Ne]gro carves his loved and hated [benef]actor's profile to win magic [...]s over it, only himself to be [cut d]own with the elder brother's [...]olic sabre or—no Jesse Owens [...]utrun in a race that never was. [The s]omewhat stereotyped charac[terizat]ion of the sexually potent but [naive] Negro is justified within the story's context since this is how he appears in the narrator's distorted vision.

More sparingly than in his first novel translated into English, *A Rose of Flesh*, Jan Wolkers's predilection for surrealist imagery ("a small piece of chewing gum lay like miniature brains on the iron table top") is kept in tune with the narrator's fevered awareness. This is further heightened by the sharply evocative passages describing the picturesque but fetid Amsterdam slums and the deceptive purity of the Dutch landscape sown with stagnant, scummy dikes. The only weakness is the neatness of the denouement which makes the whole seem too perfectly integrated: the novella is liable to appear even more arbitrary in its ending than the novel and one is more tempted to think beyond it and to question its validity.

In an unusually skilful translation, R. R. Symonds has preserved the deliberate fragmentariness and indirection of the narrative without any loss of fluency and naturalness.

Down to earth

JEREMY LELAND:
The Jonah
158pp. Gollancz. 32s.

The unfortunate thing about the born Jonah (they are born, not made) is that he does not have to go looking for trouble; it accumulates, like moss. Henry Nonetti is such a one. Jeremy Leland's new book opens as Henry is making up his mind to jump from the ledge on which he has been perched, unnoticed, for some time. When he is finally spotted, all efforts to talk him off the ledge fail, until Helen—a girl who works near by—offers him something a good deal more tempting than anything dream; up by the vicar, the policeman or the ubiquitous psychiatrist. Henry accepts, climbs off the ledge, and is whisked off to mental hospital before he can collect his reward.

The ensuing comedy is fast, faintly manic and black. Helen and her girl friend Jesse (a suspect relationship, theirs) hijack Henry en route to a second, less pleasant "clinic", and hide him in Jesse's flat. Suspect but unindictable, the girls plod round London trying to shake off their police "tail", while Henry lies low until trouble finds him out, as it was bound to do.

There is an effective and carefully maintained balance in *The Jonah*. The plot is farcical enough to relieve the characters of the traditional roles which the situations might otherwise demand (persecuted/persecutor; exploited/exploiter) but events retain a sort of nutty logic, so that our sympathy is kept. It is this kind of narrative sure-footedness which enables Mr. Leland to bring Henry full-circle—back to the ledge—doubly assured that he can never win, and resigned to the fact. It is a skilfully anti-climactic ending, wanting no applause, but deserving admiration.

Theatre of war

WILLIAM EASTLAKE
The Bamboo Bed
284pp. Michael Joseph. £2.

Just perceptible, behind the verbiage of newscasts and authorized bulletins, are snippets of real information which help to point up the true nature of the war in Vietnam. The odd parochialism of the war is something to be found again and again in creative writers' views of the situation; and lately, reports of the persistent and sometimes militant dissatisfaction felt by soldiers in the front line have borne out what novelists have been portraying for some time. These two aspects of the war, together with the inspired suggestion that Americans have already begun to mythologize the conflict, as the Indian wars have been mythologized, provide the framework for William Eastlake's horrific, cynical, bizarre and often very funny novel.

The discrepancies are already apparent: on the one hand, accounts of soldiers going into battle high on pot, transistor radios clamped to their ears, uniforms decorated with hippy trappings; on the other, the proliferation of comic books depicting lean-jawed all-American he-men gunning down warty Gooks. Mr. Eastlake's skill is not in choosing to depict the former view while rejecting the latter: it is in playing the one off against the other: like a practitioner of judo, he uses the muscle of the heroic view to his own advantage.

The Bamboo Bed is the name given to the search and rescue helicopter flown by Captain Knightbridge and Nurse Janine Bliss; it is, also, the bed occupied by Captain Clancy and Madame Dieudonné in her underground villa: it is, finally, the bed of wild bamboo on which the wounded Clancy bleeds to death. The parochialism is partly expressed by the characters' flip cynicism (itself a result of disillusionment and sheer bone-weariness) and the way in which they seem to conduct the war pretty much to their own liking; but it is also a physical thing. Mr. Eastlake brings events on to what seems a single stage, contracting events and circumscribing characters' actions, so that we are left with the brevity and unique logic of a nightmare. Hovering above the battle, Knightbridge and Janine make love in a wildly lurching helicopter which is under fire from both sides (the Bamboo Bed indicates a battle about to be lost). Colonel Yvor, armless but bloodthirsty, scouts for trouble in his gunship, firing a machine gun with the help of a piece of string between his teeth. Meanwhile, the search is on for Clancy, whose Alpha Company has been all but wiped out while trying to take a hill: a piece of ignoble miscalculation which, it is inferred, could take its place alongside Custer's Last Stand—from either point of view.

By steering a confident and (literally) fantastic course between gore and glory, Mr. Eastlake leaves himself free of the need to proselytize but without robbing the book of a point of view. It is a skilful and subtle performance, leaving much to the imagination, while leaving few doubts so far as the real issues and character of the war are concerned.

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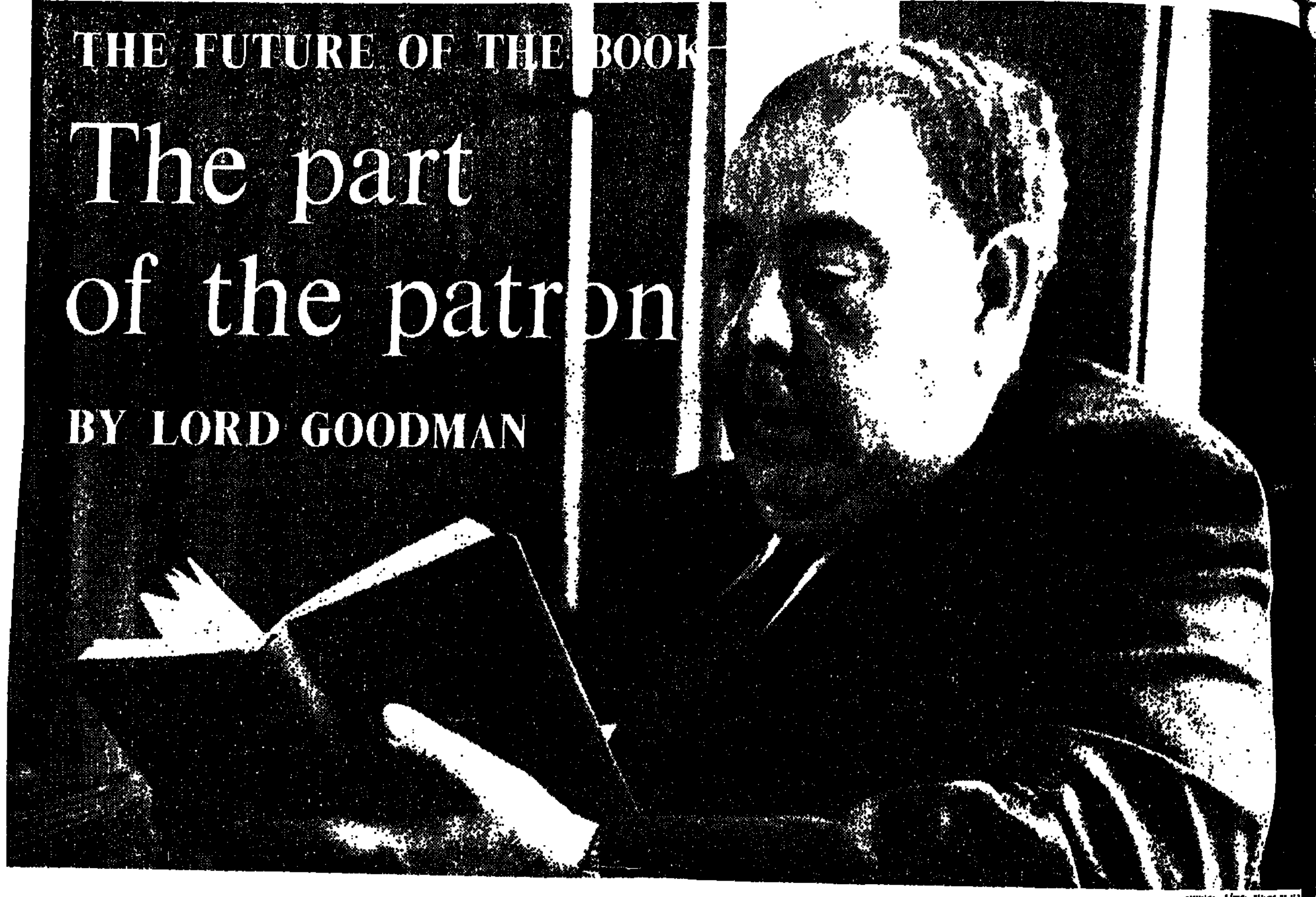
COLLINS

THE FUTURE OF THE BOOK

The part of the patron

BY LORD GOODMAN



When I was invited to write this piece I was a little puzzled about its general theme—the future of books. To me books have no special future differing from their present and the situation is not altered by possibilities of publication in different bindings, *with differing prints: in larger or smaller editions, on microfilm, or whatever other form the unnecessary meddlings of technology may bring.* But it seemed that my sanguine view was not shared by everyone. There was, I was told, a distinct school of " young " opinion that the book is a " dead institution ". It would sully the scholarly pages of the *TLS* to reproduce my comment. To reject the book is to reject the mind. The human race can no more abandon it than it can abandon the drinking of water. *The proposition is aired by the illiterates who, up till now, have* not read books, but find that the omission can now be supported by arguments of specious respectability. They do not speak for the young or the middle aged or any other group of humans—they speak only for the apes. Thus, this article postulates that the reading habit will continue and that book buying will continue.

The human practice which over the ages has brought more contentment of mind and more happiness is not, I like to believe, in any danger. And if I am wrong and the best of human life, as we know it, is in danger, it will not be saved by enunciating philosophical dogmas, but by continuing to produce better and better books without being distracted by sillier and sillier arguments. And if it is also true, as I believe, that humanity owes more to the book than to anything else in the world, then our treatment of authors should be a signal reproach to all humanity.

In this article I am happily not concerned with all humanity but only with this country, and, while it does not seem that authors are worse treated here than elsewhere and that in some respects they may get slightly better treatment, we certainly cannot overclaim credit. One of the least impressive liberties is the liberty to starve. This particular liberty is freely accorded to authors. Otherwise the rewards they receive are pathetic, and even more pathetic is the absence of any real concern about their economic position and the immense difficulty of fomenting such a concern even in people whose love of literature is undoubted. Hence the question of subsidy and support is a real and important one deserving of occasional public scrutiny.

Of recent years, some research has been done about the money value of book writing to authors. It demonstrates, except in the rare instances when a book becomes a best-seller or is written by an author who is himself a best-seller, that no one would become an author for the money. It is difficult to think of any occupation that does not give a higher average wage to its practitioner than authorship. The figures bandied about during industrial disputes would be mouthwatering to many a distinguished writer. How much good writing is lost because the author cannot afford to remain a writer must be speculative. Hopefully we believe that authors as a community are kinder to their public than their public deserves. They continue to write despite every discouragement, but it would be an optimistic quietening of our social conscience to accept that some writing and perhaps even great writing is not being lost to the world because of the author's poverty and the need to provide himself with food, clothing and a tool. It is on this score that the question of patronage (an unpleasant word), either public or private, arises. There is no sphere of creative activity where it creates greater difficulties than in authorship. It is not an accident that the Arts Council's Literature Panel was the last to be established; still deploys only a minute fragment of our entire grant; and is still in an early chrysalis stage of development.

We have comforted ourselves by the thought—in which there is much truth—that authorship is well supported by a strong publishing industry aware of its social responsibilities and with a tradition for maintaining penniless authors until they achieve recognition. There is a good deal of truth in this belief, but, like all generalizations, it has important exceptions. Many authors of quality have lived out a life in penury. Many authors of quality have met constant rejection from publishers. Today this latter is a decreasing possibility. The willingness of publishers seemingly to publish anything might mean that, as the greater includes the less, the vast undiscriminating bulk will inevitably include works of quality, but there is a risk that lack of discrimination may well be a meter which responds to rubbish and rejects excellence. We shall not know for a very long time how many authors are being lost to this present generation because of lack of recognition, and indeed, we may never know at all. We have, of course, publishers of keen literary discrimination, men of letters well able to identify talent, but they are not of such numbers that we can be sure that talent will necessarily find them, or, in the vast bulk of manuscripts that have to be read, that sheer exhaustion may not put aside the one of high talent.

Also the current literary situation from the point of view of authorship has suffered some adverse changes. The literary agent (men like J. B. Pinker)—potent figures in support of a client in whom they had faith—is disappearing from the ... are a few very honourable ... but the new agent is not ... attracted by the new poss... he can find one client who ... his film rights for £... a television series for some astronomic sum, or ... account of his escape from ... of a whale, he naturally ... concentrate on these ... mines.

These prospects ... est in the young poet or the ... novelist, from whom 10 per ce... few hundred pounds will not ... pay for the office nibs.

Also the old tradition of ... lishers' reader seems to ... vanished. Legendary figu... Edward Garnett cannot ... under the publishing cond... today. In their day, a very ... such men could influence ... good the prospects of struggling authors.

It is also unhappily the ... developments claimed as b... to the writer—the creation ... media in television, radio ... may, in fact, be smaller ... than is thought. There ha... dramatists of genius ... emerging from or support... world of television but th... not only to be men of ge... men of strong character, ... vision producers arrogate to ... selves the right to shape ... the work. The same is ... true of the film—more ... long standing Hollywood ... the non-employment of ... writers who receive huge ... in at story conferences ... the mutilation of their ... not altogether ceased. ... Happily the new director ... less minded to be restri... by a book title let alone ... tents, so that the film ... mercifully individually ... instead of having borrowed ... other media. But the effect ... the man who writes for te... who writes for the screen ... of extreme specialization ... ferent animal from the ... to talk about.

Writing of genius repr... unfettered expression of ... thoughts. It does not ... expression of a man's thou... med and tailored for a ... of film: or minutage of pro... written with an eye on a ... r public, subject to so many ... pressures as to make it as ... matter of carpentry as a ... expression. This is no re... to skilled television and film ... but it is a recognition that ... ence of these media does not ... ily contribute to the treasury ... s, and that the often-heard ... t that a writer today enjoys ... ntage over his ancestors of ... ent in television or on the ... in the cinema is, I believe.

... current journalism as ad... ous to the writer as it may ... ly have been. The magazine ... middlebrow writing (and ... or highbrow writing) has ... vanished. In my youth one ... onan Doyle and Somerset ... m and Stacey Aumonier and ... ells and a host of other res... gaines in nice glossy octavo... azines which even the Chair... the Arts Council could pro... a railway carriage without ... All of these have dis... d, as have many of the ... nities for serious journalism. ... stic features today are so ... ciously a part of the circula... r, that they have almost no ... lationship with serious writ... gious writers. Very few edi... l publish a feature because ... erent literary quality. Some ... n—not many, alas—might ... able to identify literary ... but from their point of view ... little point. An advertise... hat a feature contains the ... riting of the century might, ... believed, bring six additional ... for a Sunday Heavy. All ... e sad facts which have to be ... ed.

* * *

... ort, the background against ... to assess the need for subsidy ... ouraging. The immense multi... on of books—not by itself a ... the availability of immense ... of money for the written ... the expansion of new fields ... vity where writing of some ... employed: have not been ... ed benefits to the writer and ...), and on balance, may have ... positive detriment to litera... Things are not better but ... because bulk has ousted per... and quantity displaced dis... ation. Against this back... it is clear to me that ... l support for the writer must ... endered. It is, alas, less clear ... rs—often in positions of im... ce. A civilized country ought ... leave its authors to find their ... mmercial levels of reward.

... discussion must pose the ques... how far is money relevant to ... ship. History provides no ... answer. Certain it is that ... ship is not discouraged by the ... ion of wealth; that (contrary ... current practice) we can ... shower gold nuggets on ... without fear that this will ... age corrupting idleness. It ... g been the fact that the prac... drug-addiction and drunken... which have destroyed many ... of genius are not discouraged ... erty.

... number of great authors from ... backgrounds is most encou... to those who believe that a ... ealth is not a bad thing. Tol... perhaps the greatest of all ... s, lived in a world of aristo... plenty. He might indeed be ... ment for outside supervision ... property of authors, since he ... tly reduced his thriving ... under a system incorporating ... lofty morality, to an income ... that his family were in dan... eal poverty. It was only when ... ates were wrenched back by ... omitable countess that finan... uilibrium was restored; but ... or non-wealth did not inter... th Tolstoy's productivity. Few ... could have written more.

... el Proust is another instance ... an to whom wealth was irre... n artistic terms. He had the ... worries of a man of great ... ance but equally was a man ... prosperity. His money was useful because it enabled him to pay to the eternal shame of all French publishers—for the appearance of his early works. It also enabled him to picture a world uniquely suitable for his gifts. Without his money we should not have had his masterpieces. What other masterpieces we might have had, if he had been born the son of a docker at Marseille, the most ingenious mind cannot speculate.

And these and many others support the view that wealth does not distract from writing; nor does the advent of prosperity. I heard a successful woman novelist some weeks ago in a radio discussion, airing the view that subsidy for authors would be a bad thing, because it would absolve them from the necessity of taking other jobs, thus reducing the world which they could observe and describe. This is a very arguable proposition. Its relentless logic would have left Dickens in the blacking factory and Bernard Shaw in the estate agent's office. But what is more apposite is that the advent of prosperity to both these great writers did not in any way reduce their activity or their quality; it merely gave them the time to write. It did, it is true, awaken in the mind of Shaw fanciful apprehensions that he would be ruined by taxation, but these are fears shared by others who do not have the justification of genius for occasional eccentricities.

The conclusion of all this is that the author today is no better off than he ever was, is not working under the improved conditions that civilization should have brought, and—if he wants it—should be able to receive sensible support to enable him to write books of quality. I say if he wants it; I do not believe in forcible feeding. Many authors resent the very suggestion of patronage and this attitude should be respected. But where public patronage is concerned they can reflect that a willingness to take support from the state and society is not ignominious or humiliating—if the conditions are right. I have noticed with irony that many of the strongest opponents of subsidy for the Arts come from worlds where large profits are accepted from government contracts. Nobody regards this as demeaning. Nor is it demeaning that a man should be entitled to render a service to his fellow men with their support.

The question of private patronage is a difficult one. There is current a strong belief that more of this is obtainable and should be obtained. As Chairman of the Arts Council I welcome financial support from all quarters. If the Arts Council subsidy were extracted in the torture chambers of the Tower of London, I should deplore the methods but reluctantly accept the proceeds. And an increase in private subsidy is a very healthy thing. The state should not have a monopoly of patronage. However carefully organized any organization devoted to support the Arts, it is a good thing that the practitioners should be provided with alternative sources of help. We do not want a theatre totally dominated by subsidy; nor do we want to restrict the exhibition of painting to public galleries. In the world of literature the private sector does infinitely more than the public sector—reversing the balance existing in the other arts.

So far as the customer is concerned, there is very little call for subsidy. Publishers can be pretty well relied upon to publish any worthwhile book that is sent to them and certainly, once its merits are recognized, no subsidy is needed to encourage the publication. Very occasionally a book of special quality presents commercial problems. It may be exceptionally expensive to produce or may expose the publisher to a special commercial risk because of its limited appeal, and yet it ought to be published as a contribution to learning or letters. In such cases the practice now adopted by the Arts Council for making grants to publishers—and there are very few of them each year—is, I think, undoubtedly right, and even more so is the practice of encouraging translation.

One of the shortcomings, perhaps unavoidable in English commercial publishing, is the English version of important foreign books. A subsidy to help the unpromising commercial situation is appropriate and important.

The question of subsidizing an author is, of course, much more difficult. The hideous question of value judgments, of the right choice, arises. The Arts Council's experience in the six years since it established a Literature Panel has not been wholly fortunate. We have received vigorous criticism for our awards and our failure to make awards. The *TLS* has played a leading part in the periodic onslaughts. This is right and good. Nothing is more damaging than complacency on the part of a grant-making body. There have, of course, been authors we should have subsidized, and there has been ground for legitimate misgivings about some of the subsidies that we have given. Our Literature Panel has, I think, been as representative as we could make it. Often when criticism is directed to the constitution of a panel and the absence of particular dignitaries is noted, it is without knowledge of their refusal to participate. Many writers are too busy, and properly take the view that their function is writing and not serving on committees. I hope that those who have taken this view will, nevertheless, reflect again if invitations are extended to them and will join their many distinguished colleagues who have enlisted without demur. There is an important public function concerned and, while no one can reproach them if they do not join, we can applaud their devotion to the cause if they do.

Arts Council proceedings, I may say, are not tedious. They are infinitely varied and splendidly controversial. But we have certainly learnt something from the experience of the years. For instance, we became increasingly dubious about the literary prize. My own feeling (remembering the brutal treatment of poor Proust when awarded the Goncourt) had always been that while it was a good thing for some public body not concerned in the business of making grants to provide an occasional handsome prize—which after all adds to the general revenue of authors—it was far better for a grant-making body to avoid classifying authors by the award of prizes, and to organize their subsidy by way of grants and bursaries to writers who needed the money for particular projects. In short, it is not necessary or desirable for the Arts Council to say that X is better than Y. It is, I think, highly desirable for the Arts Council to say that Y—an author of established merit or obvious promise—should have a grant of realistic size to enable him to write a book or to try to write his book.

* * *

And what of the other conditions that must prevail for respectable subsidy? I have pronounced them so often that they have become tedious in the repetition. First and foremost, that no condition should attach which affects the nature or quality of the writing. Subsidy must not be a fetter on freedom of thought or expression. The writer—and the artist in any other field—must write and paint and compose as he wishes—and as if the subsidy had not existed. This is the paramount consideration. It does not need to be argued. In its absence subsidy is disreputable and we would be better without it.

I noticed with distress a correspondence recently when an author was boiling with indignation because he thought—as it happened mistakenly—that the Arts Council required him to publish in his book an acknowledgment of his grant or bursary as a condition of the award. It was explained we had no such rule—and I hope we never have such a rule. Our naive belief was that it might be helpful to the author to indicate that his merit had been recognized by a subsidy. Also—and with equal naively—we believe that the public might like to identify the works which we supported; but certainly no author should be required to carry the brand of an Arts Council or any other subsidy if he did not wish to.

The Arts Council Reports show the range and extent of our grants. I do not believe that we are yet of real importance to literature in this country, but our value will grow with the availability of more money. We have supported a number of deserving writers, and over the years, I think, it will emerge that the money has been well spent. Some will be ungrateful and inconsiderate—and will fail to become geniuses. This is a possibility that we should view with composure. No effective subsidizing organization can avoid waste. The importance of sensible subsidy is that, by spreading its benefit as widely as is reasonably possible, we seek to avoid the neglect of an important and needy writer. If, in so doing, we bestow subsidy on some writers less important but equally needy, this must be an acceptable risk.

I recommend to those with built-in prejudice against state subsidy a careful examination of all the Arts Council's Annual Reports for the past few years before they utter condemnation. The Arts Council does not replace the traditional private patron. It cannot be a substitute for the nobleman who in the eighteenth century would be attracted to the brilliant son of an indigent clergyman and provide him with his education and the opportunity to exploit his talent. This is personal patronage which hardly survives in the present day. It has been replaced by the state scholarship and the county grant and a great number of other impersonal sources of support which, since they involve a lesser element of caprice are, in my view, better, juster and more suitable for a modern world.

I hope that the subsidy of literature through the Arts Council or other public means will continue and will expand and to the many authors who are dissatisfied because they have failed to procure grants; who naturally feel that their cases have not received full and proper consideration, I would offer the small comfort that many of us are conscious that no machine is perfect and that its operators should be constantly on the alert for its improvement, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts we already exert.

NEXT WEEK: Richard Findlater on the Future of Publishing

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John S. Harris

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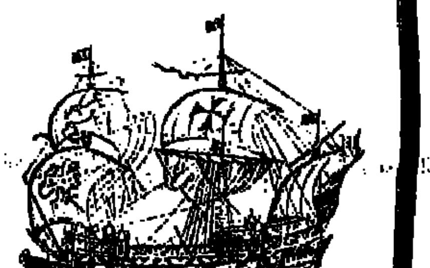

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Policing the twilight areas

JOHN R. LAMBERT:
Crime, Police, and Race Relations
308pp. Oxford University Press for the Institute of Race Relations. £3.

A very highly placed police personage was interviewed recently in connexion with complaints by black people against the police. He gave it as his considered opinion that the problem was how to get these people from overseas to conform to our ways. So far as we know he still holds his post; which is surprising, for the remark betrays an almost total ignorance of the nature of crime, the role of the policeman, or the problems of race relations at community level. One can but hope that the gentleman will take the opportunity which the publication of *Crime, Police, and Race Relations* gives of learning something about all three topics and of the complex interrelation between them.

The first point to be noticed is that, man for man, our coloured immigrants commit less crime than do the native-born British, and clearly there is no problem at all of some kind of criminal disposition among immigrants. Indeed the opposite is the case. Among the Asian immigrants, in particular, all the evidence suggests an avoidance of those situations which would bring them into contact with the law and further weaken their precarious position as immigrants and often as temporary immigrants.

What is the case is that each of the immigrant communities has its own pattern of crime arising from its own particular history, the nature of the relationship of that community to the host society, and the aspirations of the people concerned. Thus, for example, Indians and Pakistanis are likely to be involved in incidents of a violent kind arising from landlord-tenant relations, West Indians and Irish are more likely to be involved in family rows, Irishmen are more likely to be found drunk and disorderly, and West Indians to have a distinct pattern of use for the milder drugs.

Very few of these points can be firmly established statistically because of the familiar inadequacies of police statistics. What is most clear, however, is that a large part of what is thought of as immigrant crime is rather crime in the areas in which immigrants live. Where there is racial discrimination, most immigrants will find themselves living in the same streets and the same multi-occupied lodging houses as English people with problems. There will be landlord-tenant and tenant-tenant disputes. Prostitutes will congregate in the area, because there is a heavily masculine sex ratio and hence a lot of men needing their services, and because the highly rented rooms of the lodging houses give the anonymity they need. And for the single Irish inhabitants of the lodging house, at least the pubs will provide the principal refuge at night.

In this complex situation the task of policing is quite different from what it is in a suburban area. In every case the police find that their day-to-day work involves far more than merely thief-catching. Apart from apprehending criminals and bringing them to the court, they are thought to be there in a protective role, guaranteeing a basic framework of law and order, and helping people with a vast range of problems very few of which have anything to do with prosecutions of any kind. But whereas it is easy to combine the different policing roles in a situation in which the police respect and are respected by the local community among whom they work, when there is no community consensus, when the police know little or nothing of the community among whom they work, and where the threat to law and order is ever-present, the policeman is likely to appear as an alien and authoritarian individual at best avoided, and at worst hated, by the public.

Mr. Lambert's discussion of these issues is judicious and even profound. He offers no slick solutions, and indeed his main contribution through this book may be to get both top policemen and constables on the beat or in their patrol cars talking critically about their own role. It would be a pity if police were to react against the book as so much police baiting. It is precisely because the policeman's profession is gaining so much in importance in a democratic society that it is subject to this kind of analysis. It is high time, perhaps, that someone started a similar discussion about the doctors. Their elitist and authoritarian ways share much of what is worst in police behaviour towards the community.

One interesting point about criminal areas and criminal communities which Mr. Lambert does not sufficiently bring out is that, whatever the police do in the twilight zones, they are likely to be criticized. He sees them as coming from their suburban homes to enforce a harsh law on people whom they certainly do not understand and whom they quite probably detest. But what if they decided to be soft and tolerant? The effect of that, of exercising their discretion and tolerating a certain level of crime, would simply be to create a kind of moral apartheid in the cities. This may be what has happened in South Birmingham, where Mr. Lambert worked. There are two cities in Birmingham. One is the shiny, glossy world of the Bull Ring and of h… served streets in Edg… other, less than a few … away, is the world of … and the lodging hous… Heath. Bringing about … Birmingham might well … ing up the crime in … zones as well as in … buildings, and this … tougher, not gentler, …

What this is to say, … that the police, together … workers and others, ha… to clear up what is really … mess. One political pro… failure to solve the ho… lems of people in our … areas, but, when on top of … assign nearly all black me… in the most dilapidated … crowded of our houses, … crime and violence. You can… hope that a young constable … to be as good a community … man as the village bobby … throw him into that, and … have every right to comp… they are accused of creat… tension. They may escala… there is some evidence that … but the root of the matter … failure of governments.

Mr. Lambert has present… issues to us in a way they … been presented in before. … then the seriousness of the … lies in the fact that another … has yet to be written. The … generation of young black … men is only now beg… emerge. From what one he… will have their own polit… tions to offer and, ri… wrongly, it is the police who … the first target of their … great merit of *Crime, Po… Race Relations* is that it g… better understanding of … underlying issues in that … conflict might be.

The state of Houghton Street

TESSA BLACKSTONE, KATHLEEN GALES, ROGER HADLEY, WYN LEWIS:
Students in Conflict: L.S.E. in 1967
320pp. The London School of Economics and Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £3 5s.

Those in search of instant solutions to the problem of student unrest should avoid this book; likewise those who have developed a taste for graphic literary reconstructions of campus hooliganism. The former can take their pick among educational journalists; the latter have a wide choice among the precocious publications of the young rebels. *Students in Conflict* is a very sober, very academic study, based on the feeding of a mass of information into a computer. It is not even "up-to-date," since the events it attempts to analyse happened three years ago.

Yet it is by no means just a book written by sociologists and statisticians for the benefit of their fellow sociologists and statisticians. Anyone seriously concerned with the state of our universities can benefit by reading at least some of it—even if no more than the very short last chapter. For this book represents a modest but promising start towards the compilation and processing of data of a kind that is quite essential to university administrators and teachers who have come to realize that their hunches provide an inadequate—and possibly misleading—pointer to effective policy-making. Moreover, the extreme caution shown by the authors about drawing any general conclusions from the examination of a single case might well be emulated by those who think that their own particular bit of experience has provided them with all the answers.

Several weeks after the sit-in and lecture boycott during the Spring Term of 1967, Tessa Blackstone, Kathleen Gales, Roger Hadley and Wyn Lewis sent out a lengthy and elaborate questionnaire to all L.S.E. students in residence at the time, asking them questions in "three main areas", namely

> participation in most of the important events during the crisis weeks, attitudes towards these events, and those attitudes and characteristics of students potentially associated with support for demonstrations.

It perhaps says something for the quality of the education the L.S.E. provides that they got an 80 per cent response. The main body of the book is an analysis of this response, in which the text provides little more than a commentary—although an intelligent and perceptive one—on a formidable quantity of tables.

The conclusions contain at least one surprise: the extent of the support for the protest movement:

> At the time of the survey between 80% and 69% of all students regarded petitions, protest meetings and the lobbying of members of the staff as having been wholly justified; between 54% and 42% viewed protest marches, a sit-in without immobilising the school, a boycott of lectures and classes and picketing as having been wholly justified, and 22% would have regarded a sit-in immobilising the school as wholly justified.

This surely reveals something very rotten in the state of Houghton Street, and at least suggests that the quality of communication between administration and students left much to be desired. The seriousness of the situation is emphasized by the revelation that no less than 36 per cent of all students participated in the sit-in on one or more days and 49 per cent participated in the boycott!

The rest of the findings are either obvious (such as the strong relationship between students' political views and their support for the protest) or difficult to explain (such as the "large differences in the degree of support for the boycott and sit-in of those specializing in different subjects").

The authors say, not surprisingly, that the sources of student unrest are "many" and due "to the interaction of a large number of individual, institutional, cultural and historical factors" which vary considerably from country to country and from institution to institution. To elucidate these factors further and more extensive research is needed. In its absence,

> protest in particular institutions is likely to be "explained" in terms of small bands of student revolutionaries leading their gullible supporters into deliberate confrontations with authorities.

It may be that this "explanation", which the authors categorize as "naive", has some validity in university institutions whose student composition is more … that of the L.S.E.: but … is so can be decided … pations as thorough and … cally reputable as those … Blackstone and her colleagues … conducted.

Less valuable than the … nevertheless highly perceptive… full of common sense, is Pro… David Donnison's preface, in … he is bold enough to produce … recipes for dealing with … unrest. Although not parti… original, these are well-pre… and are interspersed with … sional dictum that ought … stamped on the minds (if … graved on the hearts) of un… authorities. For instance: "… serious disorder begins, … that many of those involve… *enjoying* themselves—however … ful the situation may seem … Un-stuffy dons like Professor … nison are the hope of … universities."

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President, but not a prisoner

…CENT AURIOL:
…septennat 1947-1954
…s de journal présentées par …e Nora et Jacques Ozouf.
…p. Paris: Gallimard. 35fr.

…s a surprise to no one when, on …ary 16, 1947, Vincent Auriol was …ed by a large majority as the first …dent of the Fourth Republic and …first legal successor to Albert …un, who had resigned in 1940. …for many it seemed that the …d Republic had simply returned. … jovial and exuberant sixty-two-…-old son of a baker from the …te-Garonne seemed to be fully …e tradition of Fallières and Dou…gue; the former Finance Minis… of the Popular Front remained …tionally and intellectually loyal …Léon Blum, who was Prime Min… and one of the acknowledged …men of the regime. A long …ship with Herriot, to whom he … "tu", allied him to this vener… figure, who had resumed his …e as President of the Assembly. …s said that the hopes of 1940, …ther they were Gaullist, Vichy- or Résistant, were about to be …troyed. But, in fact, Vincent …iol was determined to be an …e and effective President. In his *…Hier . . . et Demain* he had …ady criticized the decline of the …idency under the Third Republic. … his investiture speech he …ned those who were present that …would not accept being impris… in the Elysée Palace ("ayant …n prison, je saurai faire des trous … le mur"). And as a testimony … the seriousness with which he …ertook his task he kept, almost … a constitutional duty, a daily …ord of his activity and of his con…ations. This *Journal* is eventu… to be published in seven large …umes; but, in the meantime, Pierre Nora and Jacques Ozouf have prepared this version of Vincent Auriol's papers covering the period of his presidency (from January, 1947, to January, 1954).

The editors have concentrated on what is political. They have presumably reserved for the larger publication much of the detail of Auriol's day-to-day life, especially his personal affairs and his journeys. One ministerial crisis—that of the resignation of the André Marie government in the summer of 1948—is presented in some detail; others are deliberately cut short. This must include both the formation and the fall of the Pinay government, which is usually presented as Auriol's most important political achievement. His "invention" of M. Pinay was not only popular in France but it led to the dislocation of the Gaullist Rassemblement and it might well have led to the saving of the Fourth Republic. (Some commentators would add that when Auriol's successor, Réné Coty, preferred Mollet as Prime Minister rather than Mendès-France, in 1956, he virtually destroyed the regime over which he presided.)

Auriol was determined to use his powers and to preserve the institutions established by the Constitution. "Si je dois être seulement le monsieur représentatif en habit et en cordon rouge, que l'on prenne un danseur mondain" was his typical comment. There are, in *Mon septennat 1947-1954*, constant protests about not being informed of what was going on. There are many examples of complaints against the Quai d'Orsay when it was under the control of Robert Schuman (as minister) and Maurice Schuman (as Secretary of State). Robert Schuman was secretive, but was concerned only with Germany: Maurice Schuman was left in virtual charge of all other affairs and he pursued very much his own policy in Tunisia. Auriol, who seems to have been on bad terms with him, accuses him of "légèreté" and of handling things inefficiently. There are many occasions when the President defends his right to have opinions and to express them. "Je me considère comme le guide du gouvernement et de la nation", he writes in 1948. He knew that he had to serve as a sort of confessor, and listen to the views of all the political leaders. But he also knew that he was a constant presence, that he had to bring together considerations of domestic, colonial and foreign affairs, that his influence could be of lasting importance.

Two things stand out. The first is Auriol's belief in the so-called "Third Force". He saw the government as something new (and he was surprised at the ease with which Daladier resumed speaking in the Assembly) which had to be guided between the Gaullists and the communists. His mistrust of de Gaulle is evident on every page. He tells Herriot, for example, that he believes de Gaulle to be Maurrasien and monarchist; he comments, with incredulity, on his egoism (and notes, for example, the height of the platform from which de Gaulle used to address the crowd); he is informed about the organization of the Rassemblement, and seems to regard it as a paramilitary force. But while admitting to the remark that he would never play the role of Hindenburg and summon de Gaulle to take power, he shows himself anxious to complete his phrase. He did not wish to play the role of Beneš either. In the postwar period as he saw it, he thought that the Popular Front would become a popular democracy. In 1952 he records a sharp interchange with the communist leader Jacques Duclos. Auriol protests against the insults which the communists heap on him and says that he has never had anyone executed. Duclos says that perhaps he will. "Non, non, vous le feriez. . . . Allez filer", was the reply. "Au revoir", says Duclos. "Pas même" was the presidential retort.

The second feature of *Mon septennat 1947-1954* is the increasing disgust and discouragement which Vincent Auriol reveals. He is conscious of French weakness; he is frustrated by the short-sightedness and selfishness of the men with whom he has to work, whether they are journalists ("les hommes d'affaires transformés en journalistes"), or politicians whom he respects (Mendès-France, for example, who was never ready to go before the Assembly). There are harsh remarks about various statesmen, such as Paul Reynaud ("l'homme des formules bien frappées"), Soustelle ("pauvre chef de parti, sans grande envergure"), Pleven ("non seulement un gaulliste camouflé, mais un jésuite parfait"). It is sometimes the turn of political groups, like those who claim such centres of power as the Quai d'Orsay, not for what they wish to accomplish as policy but because it represents an important source of patronage. He looks at the Cabinet and reflects that many of the ministers are only thinking of who will succeed him at the Elysée. Finally, it is the political world as a whole which is condemned. "Si le Président de la République est aussi éloigné du pays que le sont les parlementaires, plus rien ne symbolisera la République."

As we can see from this volume, the papers of Vincent Auriol are likely to cause annoyance and controversy. Some will see in this spontaneous and day-by-day analysis of the regime a justification for Gaullism; some will point to the obvious prejudices and weaknesses of Auriol and show that they were harmful to the "Third Force"; others will insist upon the good fortune of the Fourth Republic in finding as its first President this experienced and humane statesman. But no one will dispute the interest and the importance of this book, which has been skilfully edited and which gives us a good idea of the value of the Vincent Auriol archives.

Not much to celebrate

…N-PIERRE AZEMA and …IEL WINOCK:
…IIIe République
…p. Paris: Calmann-Lévy. 24fr.

…centenary of September 4, 1870, … been celebrated in Paris with …ches and parades. But the fire…ks were let off in the full light of …day, the only French university …have organized a programme of …memorative studies is Orléans, …ch has done so under the patron… of Charles Péguy, who was a …er special sort of republican. The …ol firm which is distributing free …s of "les gloires de la France" …ms to be concentrating on gen…s and on figures such as Madame …ie and Eiffel rather than on …esmen. There is a definite impres… that the Republic cannot be …brated wholeheartedly. And in a … this is natural enough. The Third …public was born of defeat and it …ished in a huge catastrophe. In …y respects *la République* was …r *belle*. Whether it was "la …ublique des Jules" or "La …ublique des camarades", it …ears as the institutionalized repre…tation of French weakness.

…IIIe République is the colla…ative effort of two young French …orians. To start with, they do …make it any easier to celebrate …centenary of 1870. They begin …attacking the often accepted idea … there was something inevitable …ut the demise of the Second …pire. On the contrary, the last …iscite demonstrated considerable …port for the regime. "L'Empire …plus fort que jamais" was Gam…'s comment only a few months …re the Republic was proclaimed. …republicans were in a minority …they were divided among them…s; those who seized power on …ember 4 did so because they …sed to play a Jacobin role and …k action in order to avoid a Blan…st triumph; the so-called patriot… of Thiers, which figures in the …books and which has made life …for those who have to designate …street-names, was largely mythical. Thus, writing vigorously and wittily, Jean-Pierre Azéma and Michel Winock present us with a Republic which was uncertain, complex and equivocal: from the very start it gave full scope to "les acrobaties de l'opportunisme".

The real interest of the book does not lie in these pages but in the concern of the authors, once they have gone beyond its origins, to show how the Republic became firmly established. Not the least paradoxical fact about the Third Republic was that a series of tacit compromises between groups became engulfed in an ideology. The purely political facts are not neglected; and the authors are aware of how important it was that, during the years when the Republic was establishing itself among the peasantry, there was no agricultural crisis. But they also seek to define "le ciment idéologique" which enabled the Republic to overcome its great crises, such as Boulangisme, the Dreyfus affair, and the First World War. They find it most of all in the educational system: "l'Ecole laïque, gratuite et obligatoire" was the basis of republicanism; and it was the *Instituteurs* who made possible the victory of republicanism and of republican justice in the Dreyfus affair. Other elements were the freemasons, patriotism, colonialism, and a certain mystique of the Republic. A vast bourgeois culture was created which brought together town and countryside and which imposed itself on all political life.

It is inevitable that the authors do not have sufficient space to explore this ideology more closely. Since they tell us, more than once, that we must not make the mistake of thinking that peasants could be identified as a bloc and since they insist on the variety of French social life, we have to wonder whether the corps of *Instituteurs* was as unified as is suggested. Perhaps we should look for the explanation of the persistence of the Republic in the fact that it was profoundly conservative. Once it had, for this reason, been accepted by the bourgeoisie, it was safe; it was not the radicals or the socialists who could consider overthrowing it. The great majority of Frenchmen were condemned to exist within the same regime.

The weakness of this book is that it often presupposes a certain knowledge of events while at other times presenting a straightforward narration of what happened. Thus the account of the military campaign of 1940 is admirably direct and concise. But the Dreyfus affair, the subject of innumerable allusions, is never properly explained.

The reader who comes to this volume without knowing what the Dreyfus affair was is going to be both puzzled and frustrated. A number of well-known authorities are relied on, but it was probably a mistake to quote so frequently from them. From time to time too there is more than a hint of a certain superficiality in the treatment of some complicated topics.

However, this is an essay which can be read with enjoyment, and which maintains its intrinsic unity in spite of the length and richness of the period studied. Since the authors explain the fall of the Republic through its lack of social progress and achievement, they see the origins of this failure in Thiers crushing the early hopes of the social reformers. It is not surprising that Péguy's judgment on "l'affreux petit Thiers" is quoted with obvious approval.

A recent volume in the Paris publisher Payot's "Petite Bibliothèque" series is a collection of short pieces by the doyen of French labour historians, Georges Lefranc: *Essais sur les problèmes socialistes et syndicaux* (264pp.). Mostly lectures given or articles printed in journals over the past fifteen years, the essays are divided up into "Rétrospectives et prospectives", "Pages d'histoire socialiste", "Pages d'histoire syndicale" and "Témoignages". This last section includes three studies of the French socialist and trade union movement in the 1930s when Georges Lefranc was himself an official of the CGT.

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An Augustan in transition

RALPH COHEN:
The Unfolding of "The Seasons"
338pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £3.

If the dark negativity of the second James Thomson ("B.V.") has come closer to our twentieth-century shadows than the landscapes of the earlier poet, Thomson the First has at least been respected in academic circles as a worthy Augustan. This is still wide of the truer mark—itself diffuse, since there is no bull's-eye shot in assessing a poet of transition. Thomson's outlook is, as Ralph Cohen emphasizes, a moving one. Not only does it move in space from England to the "torrid zone", in kind from nature's prospects to man's moral hopes: it is also moving forward towards the adoption of new ideas and material aims. Science has begun to penetrate his thought, but only intermittently and partially. Enjoying better than Keats did the Newtonian refracting prism that explains a rainbow, he is still regretting the anti-seasonal ideal of perpetual spring—a condition lost somehow, together with man's innocence, by his Fall. He does not question how the farmer whose sowing and harvesting he applauds could continue his gifts to industry (as he defines them) without a cyclic year.

An industrial world, with England leading international commerce, is Thomson's most progressive notion, somewhat futuristic as advocated in the 1720s. Man (not only Englishman) had learnt "to dig the mineral from the vaulted earth . . . and set science, wisdom, glory in his view". It is a new form of idealism and anticipates Shelley's Promethean promises. Such a mixture makes *The Seasons* curious reading for today, interspersed as it is with delicate, loving description of flower, bird and beast, the phenomena of the sudden storm or blazing comet terrifying to the Herd but hailed by "th' enlightened few" who are themselves in confusion between science and faith.

Professor Cohen has further views on Thomson's imperfect grasp of scientific theory. He suggests that Thomson knew it all, so far as anyone did, but believed it could not finally account for origins and causes. Though the place of a comet in the solar system may be understood, it is dependent ultimately on "the secret workings of God". A knowledge of cosmogony is therefore inessential, and all "natural philosophy" leaves man in darkness unless supported by an act of faith. Faith is man's uttermost venture; only God has understanding, and he keeps it veiled.

Thomson, then, as his poem reiterates in all its cadences, wrote to the glory of God; and Professor Cohen is writing to the glory of Thomson as a front-rank poet. In this he does not quite succeed. The fault is not in his general argument but in his shapeless method of dragging strings of particularities with him as he toils through almost every passage of each season. He defends himself (anticipating trouble) on the plea that "to become detailed and precise" is the only way to establish Thomson's "unifying vision . . . that God's love and wisdom, only fragmentarily perceptible in the beautiful and dangerous aspects of man and nature, will become fully perceptible in a future world". The initial effect of this minute dissection is that what seemed manifest is now folded into secrecy; simple joys turn into complex patterns of personification, periphrasis, analogical and transmutable images, prospect and spectrum views, reciprocity of elements, and other specialities of thought and language. All these manoeuvres, Professor Cohen argues, are essential factors of Thomson's plan to indicate man's present position and relation to his environment in a world of change that does not always imply progress. Hence the poet's selection of the cyclical seasons as both subject and analogy. If instead of the on-and-on presentation, these Thomsonian devices had been grouped and graded, and some typical examples given of each one, the shape and meaning that the critic sees in the poem would have been more readily apparent.

Professor Cohen does, at times, break out of his continuous web in search of some of his author's personal traits. In *Spring*, where love in nature is shown as related to the passions of humans, Thomson describes, in apparently cool detachment, the disorderly passion of a rejected lover. The "crib" to his real attitude is to be found in love letters written in 1743 to Elizabeth Young who failed to respond to his adoration. Words and expressions are strikingly similar to those in the *Spring* episode composed many years earlier. Since the letters are clearly spontaneous, they vouch, in his critic's view, for the elevated language in the poem as an honest and consistent attitude to experience. He seems irked, however, by Thomson's equally consistent respect for the titled aristocrat and his country estate. Yet for the eighteenth-century writer to woo personal patronage was the equivalent of our modern application for a travelling scholarship or grant from a Foundation. It is noted that the prospect view enjoyed from these estates broadens both spatially and temporally until it becomes a model of eternity.

That must be read as irony: for eternity, or its portrayal, is precisely what Professor Cohen does not claim as Thomson's intention. The "unifying vision" effects only a linkage of the descriptions, narratives, excursions in space and time, contrasts of beauty and terror, analogies between nature and society that together constitute man's earthly condition. In his concluding synthesis Professor Cohen makes a clear statement of the argument that has carried him through his piecemeal scrutiny. The poem itself was, by deliberate artistry, designed to be piecemeal:

> It was composed of diverse fragments, the purpose of which was to establish links and contrasts among [...] mals, man and God. [...] being perceivable only [...] was inevitable that no [...] whole could exist witho[...] belief.

Man is, then, helple[...] on his God for the event[...] only eternity—and not [...] ton's "swelling Mount[...]". But Thomson's alleged [...] structing human experie[...] unblended fragments wa[...] some hard core of reason [...] to science than to relig[...] Undoubtedly Professor C[...] won through to a kind of [...] climax and cohesion o[...] claims as Thomson's.

The question of how [...] is Thomson's can well [...] general inquiry about the [...] a creator's consciousness. [...] measure and construct, p[...] his critic does, while [...] this cold skeleton into poetic [...] Or does the critic, a trained [...] unhampered by creation, [...] the *poem's* unconscious to [...] perfectly valid features [...] unapparent to the poet [...] That is to say, the poet has [...] cised his imaginative vision [...] critic has employed h[...] mind on a work that is [...] of sonorities and significan[...] confuse instead of clarify[...] issue. Professor Cohen [...] course of an ambitious and [...] ways admirable explicati[...] seem to have evoked a s[...] jamming.

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Embarras de richesses

JOHN CRUICKSHANK (Editor):
French Literature and its Background
Volume 6: The Twentieth Century. 341pp. Oxford University Press. 18s.

The *final* volume in this "Background" series posed the most difficult problem for the editor, because the seventy years of the twentieth century present a bewildering *embarras de richesses* in French literature. In the case of the previous centuries, time has done a certain amount of winnowing, so that in spite of reassessments or new historical perspectives the material is already fairly well categorized. Also, whatever their complexities or obscure aspects, the earlier periods are not marked to the same extent by that multiple interweaving of philosophy and techniques which makes it so difficult to see coherent structures in the twentieth-century output.

As Professor Cruickshank remarks, "choices had to be made and these have resulted in an overall pattern which will prove acceptable to some readers, while others may well want to disagree". The term "pattern" should not be taken as implying any firm definition of trends or strict hierarchy of values. For the most part, the different contributors have written intelligent, exploratory articles rather than judicially conclusive ones. A certain system of preferences is indicated by the fact that Proust, Valéry and Gide are given chapters to themselves, while various aspects of Catholicism are dealt with in four different chapters, and the two world wars are taken as determining factors in the literary sensibility, rather than incidental happenings which cut across the lives of most writers.

It is easy, of course, to suggest that there might have been quite different approaches. Why, for instance, is there no overall treatment of the anti-bourgeois obsession in recent French literature? Why no attempt to isolate the ideologies that have been behind the creative impulse during the past three-quarters of a century? There is a chapter on Catholic humanism, but no separate discussion of the splitting up, and partial suicide, of non-Catholic humanism, which has been such a feature of the modern movement and has its roots at least as far back as the mid-nineteenth century and Nietzscheanism. Some critics would argue that anti-rationalism or a nostalgia for transcendence is a significant theme linking Catholics and non-Catholics, Left and Right, bourgeois and anti-bourgeois, novelists of action and novelists of contemplation. Women writers have been especially numerous and distinguished in the twentieth century, yet they are accorded no mention. But it would be pointless to make these remarks in any carping spirit. A group of English critics have tried to give an account of contemporary French literature in 300 pages, and they have succeeded as well as any group could, and no doubt a great deal better than some others might have done.

The reviewer can only indicate his preferences and his reservations in the same tentative spirit. Of the three articles on single authors, that by Ian Walker on Gide seems to be the most penetrating and astringent. It represents a new type of G[...] criticism: i.e., intelligent awe [...] instead of fulsome praise [...] within the concept of libertie[...] Gide embodied. Two other pa[...] larly good articles are those by [...] John on the "Avant-Garde [...] tre" and John Sturrock o[...] "New Novel". One might [...] argue that the section on "[...] Novel of Action" is rat[...] focused; it brings in *L'Espoir* [...] *La Nausée* without clearly show[...] that they are novels of inaction [...] anti-action; it does not adequ[...] classify the forms of action, [...] misses out the numerous seco[...] writers in this field who illu[...] the fact that the French have [...] trying to break out of their [...] claustrophobic nineteenth-ce[...] atmosphere. Some other [...] tend at times to turn into catal[...] of names, but there has be[...] laudable attempt to keep [...] danger to a minimum. The bo[...] a whole can be recommended [...] series of largely successful [...] into the rich territory of twe[...] century French literature.

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Good for a laugh

JOHN WARDROPER:
Jest upon Jest
216pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £2 10s.

Here, culled from the once popular jestbooks, are the tales with which Yorick and his kind were wont to set the table on a roar. Here is the stock-in-trade of the ancient profession of the motley; and pretty mouldy much of it looks, it must be confessed, now that it is brought to light and turned over for inspection. Yet successive generations found entertainment in the tales which seem so stale, flat and unprofitable to a modern ear, and Mr. Wardroper's selection echoes the laughter of the Middle Ages as well as the last mild chuckles of jestbook readers under the Hanoverians.

Accustomed to later fashions in humour, we read them with more curiosity than mirth, these bawdy, repetitious anecdotes where poverty, deformity and bloodthirsty deeds in battle are alike food for laughter. The compilers were unblushing plagiarists, each jestbook borrowing from its predecessors while fathering its tales on some favourite jester of the day—Scoggin in the time of Edward IV, Will Sommers at the court of Henry VIII, or Archie Armstrong at James I's. And, abroad, that popular folk-hero Tyl Eulenspiegel. Concerning Armstrong, Mr. Wardroper can find no good jokes to account for his long and profitable reign as jester to the early Stuarts, but surely James I, who did not lack a sense of humour, would hardly have been content with a dullard in cap and bells. As editor Mr. Wardroper is always attentive to such evidence as his tales can offer about social outlook or the evolution of the language. In his introduction and in the discursive notes he rambles thoughtfully through his chosen byway of English folklore.

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[Nev]ille Spearman. £2 2s. each.

[For] many years, Aleister Crowley, [the B]east 666, Ipsissimus after his [e]piphany, made his the brand-[nam]e of Ritual Magic as Hoover of [vac]uum cleaners. But now interest [is] veering towards his master [Mac]Gregor Mathers, who initiated [him] both into the mysteries of The [Gol]den Dawn and into the assump-[tion] of flamboyant titles, noble or [...]ult.

[M]athers's origin was humbler than [that] of the child of Crowley's ales. [Born] in 1854, son of a London clerk, [he wa]s educated at Bedford Gram-[mar] School and lived with his [wid]owed mother in Bournemouth, [an] escape route from which he [foun]d in the Mystic Path. He be-[came] a Freemason, translated three [book]s of Knorr von Rosenroth's [*Kab*]*balah Denudata* and the medie-[val g]rimoires, the *Key of Solomon*. [H]e married the sister of Henri [Berg]son and when he was thirty-six [beca]me curator of the Horniman [Muse]um, probably through the re-[comm]endation of the founder's [daugh]ter Annie, who had been at [the Sl]ade with Mlle. Bergson and [who] (thanks to Horniman's tea) [beca]me a patroness and manager of [theat]res.

[A]ll three of them in 1890 were [mem]bers of the Hermetic Order of [the] Golden Dawn, a rummy Rosi-[cruc]ian lot of which Mathers was to [pro]ve the rummiest. The origins of [the] Golden Dawn (though dating [bac]k only to the 1880s) are far [mor]e obscure than those of Chris-[tian]ity. In the beginning were [man]uscripts belonging to a mystic, [clai]rvoyant and putative magician [who]se papers, on his death in 1885, [pass]ed to Mr. Woodford, a Masonic [...]te in Notting Hill, who was [dest]ined later to be Sit Lux et Lux. [...] His friend W. Wynn Westcott [(Sap]ere Aude as he was to go down [to e]soteric posterity) deciphered the [man]uscripts as five Rosicrucian [ritua]ls, hitherto unknown, and the [nam]e Anna Sprengel, an allegedly [high]-grade Rosicrucian, with an ad-[dres]s in Nuremberg.

[Exc]ited by the discovery, West-[cott] consulted Mathers, who re-[port]ed favourably on the rituals; [and] in October, 1888, Westcott [bega]n a correspondence with Fräu-[lein] Sprengel which resulted, after [mu]ch postal initiation, in a charter [bein]g given for the setting up of a Golden Dawn temple to work the five grades of the manuscript ritual.

Magicians move in a mysterious way their rituals to perform. So it is not surprising that the Isis-Urania Temple in London was soon followed in Weston-super-Mare by the Osiris, the Horus in Bradford and in Edinburgh by the Amen-Ra.

Dr. Westcott had conducted all correspondence with Anna Sprengel (Soror Dominabitur Astris, or S.D.A. for short). Mr. Ellic Howe is at work on a history of the Golden Dawn to be published perhaps next year which may reveal who Anna Sprengel was and who were the colleagues who in 1891 announced that she was dead, that they had never approved of her teaching the English branches, and that in future the initiates of the Golden Dawn must establish their own links with the Secret Chiefs of the Order. It was an open licence for a take-over, and in 1892 Mathers advanced his bid for chieftainship. He concocted, or transmitted, rituals for a Second Order, the Red Rose and Cross of Gold, based on the story of the finding of the tomb of Christian Rosycross.

This revelation was accepted, whether from an earthly or spiritual source, and Mathers became the chieftain of the Golden Dawn. On an annual allowance of £449 (a magical sum?) from Miss Horniman, the Mathers moved to Paris in 1894, and S'Rhioghail Mo Dhream, as he now called himself in initiation, began to indulge his bizarre fantasies. He wore full Highland dress, carrying in his hand a caduceus entwined with the snake of Isis (a rig which Aleister Crowley took over in his role of Lord Boleskine). He assumed the title of Count MacGregor of Glenstrae, and his enemies put about the story that he claimed to be James IV of Scotland, mystically surviving death on Flodden Field by more than 250 years. Miss Horniman was not amused, and withdrew her allowance. Like Gurdjieff later, Mathers supplemented the contributions made by followers with trade, but in Turkish Railway shares rather than Persian carpets.

The Golden Dawn had the advantage over Masonry that it welcomed women as initiates. Miss Horniman was Fortiter et Recte, Moina Mathers was Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum and the actress Florence Farr was Sapientia Sapienti Dona Data, all commonly referred to by initials, anticipating the esotericism of modern bureaucrats and businessmen.

The appeal of the Hermetic Order was catholic. Clergymen with gnostic leanings, masons wanting the magic something that other orders lacked, twilit poets like Daemon est Deus Inversus (W. B. Yeats) and mystic muddleheads like Sacramentum Regis (A. E. Waite)—all sought in the Golden Dawn an inspiration they had lost in Christian Revelation or Scientific Materialism. But it was as elusive as the Philosopher's Stone.

S.R.M.D. and V.N.R. (the Mathers) in Paris tried to keep a whip-hand over the British Temples, because they had the only hot-line to the Masters. But Ritual Magic heightens, rather than sublimates, ambition. Florence Farr (S.S.D.D.)—to whom Shaw wrote "You have brains and imagination—the means of deceiving yourself, without faith, honour, heart, holiness—the means of saving yourself"—threw into Ceremonial Magic talents that had been confined to playing Ibsen. She became Praemonstratrix of the London Temple in 1894, and on May 13, 1896, evoked the mercurial spirit Taphthartharath to visible appearance, to the satisfaction of herself and her three helpers, Allan Bennett, a lapsed Catholic who had turned to drugs and magic, Charles Rosher, "a widely travelled Jack-of-all-trades", according to Crowley, who "had invented a patent water-closet and been court painter to the Sultan of Morocco", and F. L. Gardner (Frater De Profundis ad Lucem). On April 1, 1897, S.S.D.D. took over the chieftainship of the Isis-Urania temple in London and began to form "The Sphere", a secret society within the secret society intended to obtain more esoteric knowledge from the Third Order on the astral plane, bypassing Macgregor Mathers.

This set, so to speak, the cat among the pentagrams. Yeats, whose mistress Florence Farr had been and whose patroness Annie Horniman now was, tried in vain to reconcile these two ladies who, had they not been engaged in the pursuit of occult wisdom, might have been regarded as jealously struggling for power.

Not only was there discord in Isis-Urania; but soon war broke out between Paris and London. The London Adepts refused to initiate Aleister Crowley, Mathers's disciple, into the London temple on the piffling excuse that he was homosexual. Crowley hurried to Paris, was initiated by Mathers in the Ahathoor Temple, and as Frater Perdurabo returned to London and demanded secret manuscripts to which he was now entitled. When the request was refused both sides resorted to black magic against the other; when these secret weapons failed Crowley hired some bruisers from a pub in Leicester Square to seize the Vault of Isis-Urania, and the adepts of the Second Order regained possession with the aid of the police.

The above are only a few of the esoteric junketings described by Francis King in *Ritual Magic in England: 1887 to the Present Day*. The Golden Dawn may have given illumination to the initiate (though seldom peace of soul or wisdom): but to the reader it is black farce not so very different from the false Golden Dawn induced by Mr. and Mrs. Horus, a pair of charlatans who tried to impose Mrs. Horus on the Mathers as Anna Sprengel and were later imprisoned, the former for rape and the latter for aiding and abetting the same rape.

Despite schisms, scandals, absurdities, suicides and insanities, ritual magic flourishes today in a society where religious faith is considered out of date. It is, writes Mr. King,

> an encouraging indication that mankind will never cease its search for spiritual reality, will never be completely satisfied with the porcine requirements of a full trough and a warm sty.

R. G. Torrens (who is Bachelor of Arts of an unspecified university, or British Astrologer?) aims to present the Inner Teachings of the Golden Dawn "in such a way as to provide the essential ground upon which genuine and *safe* practice may proceed", without the distortion of a teacher's personality. It is, in Mr. King's view, a work of great importance. But Mr. King is no hide-bound traditionalist. He also admires the "alphabetic sigils" evolved by an aged painter named A. O. Spare. A demonstration was arranged for a friend of his:

> My friend was surprised to find no magic circle, no burning incense, and no trace of the usual magical apparatus. . . . The table was covered with drawings, many of them consisting of interlocked letters, and Spare . . . was eating a slice of pie. . . . His experiment . . . was designed to reproduce a phenomenon . . . known as the apport—he was going to produce living and freshly-cut roses from the atmosphere. . . . Spare . . . simply waved a drawing in the air for a minute or two and then replaced it on the table, following this by raising his arms and enunciating, his face contorted with some internal struggle, the word "Roses". For a moment there was a tense silence, then, with a crackling, splintering noise, the plaster fell from the ceiling, and a hundred and fifty gallons of mingled sewage and bath water poured over the two from the overhead drainage pipe that had finally exploded under the pressure of a weeks-old blockage.

Mr. King's book is strangely ambivalent. He has read very widely, and apparently believes in the effectiveness of Ritual Magic. But he has an eye for the ludicrous and he cannot resist debunking chapter titles such as "Dr. Felkin's Astral Junkies". Credulity and scepticism are at odds within him; and some of the funniest remarks are apparently serious statements of belief.

Of the Order of the Cubic Stone (two of whose leaders claim to be Aleister Crowley reincarnate) he observes:

> *The Monolith* and the pamphlets issued by the group are usually of great interest. The quality of their English, however, is often markedly inferior to their content—sometimes, in fact, it verges on the semi-literate; I think that this is partly the result of extremely careless proof-reading, partly the result of the constitutional inability of most scientists to write a good, plain English sentence.

This would also be true of *Ritual Magic in England*, if put in better English.

[D]oes equal mean worse?

[CON]STANCE ROVER:
[Love,] Morals and the Feminists
[...] Routledge and Kegan Paul.

[Wa]s Feminism such an unappeal-[ing s]ubject, and those worthy women, [the fe]minists, such basically unattrac-[tive] characters? One extremely [attra]ctive woman, who did more [than] any other nineteenth-century [chara]cter to raise the status of [wom]en, was not strictly speaking a [femin]ist at all, and very properly [recei]ves no more than a passing men-[tion i]n this book. Florence Nightin-[gale] came from the upper classes; [Dr. R]over makes clear that the res-[trictio]ns, perhaps more accurately [descr]ibed as constrictions, imposed [by] nineteenth-century women [weigh]ed just as heavily on those at [the to]p of the social scale as on those [at the] bottom. In one respect the [upper]-class woman was in fact the [wors]t off of all. A working-class [girl w]ho failed to get married could [find] some sort of a living as a factory hand, a sempstress, or a domestic servant; a girl of the professional classes could go out as a governess; but no employment whatsoever was open to the daughter of an impoverished earl.

Dr. Rover quotes an astonishing letter which makes very clear the vital importance of matrimony to the upper-class girl. In June, 1861, seven society mammas wrote to *The Times* complaining that the notorious "equestrienne" prostitutes of Rotten Row were in open competition with their own daughters:

> We have at this moment 24 daughters, actually what our sons call "in running"; not one of them has had an offer that any one of us mothers could have seriously entertained. We offer a supply of that which ought to be to the nobility of our day, what cotton is to Manchester, but all demand has ceased. . . .
>
> The just privileges of our daughters are set aside; the "heirs" dance with them, flirt with them, dine with us, shoot our game, drink our claret, but they will not marry. And why? Because what our simple-minded daughters call "the pretty horse-breakers" occupy naughtily and temporarily what we should occupy *en permanence*.

Summing up her findings, Dr. Rover remarks truthfully that "it may be felt that this review of the interaction of love, morality and feminism has been somewhat indeterminate". Inevitably the result is an indeterminate book, and one not very easy to read. Only one definite conclusion seems to emerge from all this painstaking research. The unregenerate Victorian male need not have feared that the disappearance of the "double standard" in sexual matters would lead to the adoption of an uncomfortably strict moral code for men as well as for women. On the contrary, Dr. Rover quotes Baroness Stock's remark: "So here we are with our equal moral standard stabilized at the lower level" and caps it with Dame Margery Corbett Ashley's more forthright dictum: "It seems that an equal moral standard means equal promiscuity for both sexes."

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THE TIMES

T·L·S

69th Year 9 October 1970 No. 3,580

Commentary

If we have chosen to print, as the second in a series of articles on "The Future of the Book", Lord Goodman's very positive justification of patronage, this is not because we fear the book as such to be condemned *if the market for it is not primed artificially by government or other charity*. Such fears would sound especially fatuous expressed within the octave of the hulking Frankfurt Book Fair (another impression of which appears on page 1165).

The function of a cultural subsidy should never in any case be to keep a particular art-form in life once its survival has begun to look impossible; it should be to ensure that the practice of no art is conditioned absolutely by the prevalent taste of its public. In literature there are now new forces of conservatism, in the concealed subsidies paid to authors by publishers who commission books from them. More and more books are commissioned rather than spontaneous, which means that more and more writers of books can get advances from a publisher. Wealthier publishers sometimes pay advances these days which are very likely to exceed the final royalties on the work in question, and the excess operates as a retainer for a thankful author.

It is always proper that the bulk of the public money given in subsidies to any art should fetch up with enterprises or individuals who suffer for their originality. And if we ever reach the point, as we *might*, where the avant-garde finds it easier to make a living from its art than more decorous performers, then the grants should start going to the other side, to the reactionaries who have begun to suffer a recession. Cultural subsidies will never be large and it is a suitably modest ambition that they be used as a corrective to the pressures of a free market; their application should evolve all the time to compensate for shifts in public favour.

It is, of course, only public or centralized patronage which needs to have such a philosophy. The private patron can spend his money in any way he likes, in harmony or in conflict with the taste of the time, while industrial patrons, who are not quite private and not quite public, can presumably spend theirs in any way which does not outrage or ruin the confidence of their shareholders. In practice, however, industrial patronage is tied up with company prestige and prestige usually means the conjunction of the firm's name with the name of some reputable art and artist. It tends to reinforce current values and rewards, rather than help to redistribute them.

Public or state patronage has greater opportunities to do good and weightier responsibilities. But it has, before it can be made available, to be sanctioned by the government of the hour; it is a matter by no means removed from party politics. Lord Goodman, a chairman of the Arts Council who has lived on from one government to another, has courteously forgone any partisan challenge to our new administration to do better by the arts than the previous one, whose record was honourable. But the election of a party whose ideology, when unsheathed, is one of the least trespass on the free play of the market, might seem to imperil the present rates of government help for the arts, or at least to promise that they will not be put up.

Fortunately, however, in the past few years, neither of the two governing parties has been willing to let us think (or see?) that it is altogether philistine. Hard, pragmatic men when they grapple with the economy, they are suffused with *douceur de vivre* when they turn their minds to matters of culture and environment; or so we must suppose. The only drawback to this vision of an agreeable schizophrenia in the government's mind is that when the priorities of economics and environment clash, it is the arguments of the hard men that are finally implemented.

Needless to say, it would be of great benefit to the arts in this country if the two political parties could become joined in serious competition over which one was more prepared to neglect current economic fetishes and exhort us to be more civilized instead of more productive. We should certainly waste no chance of fomenting such rivalry, and the foundations for it already exist; were we not, in the dark days before the general election this summer, denied television pictures of one candidate for power at his keyboard, lest his dexterity be thought to give him an unfair edge over an opponent of no known musical skills?

The fact, though, that we now have a Prime Minister who unwinds with a Bechstein does not make it at all realistic to anticipate substantial diversions of official funds into music or any other needy art. There is cause, rather, to worry about the reverse, that the savage book-keepers at present parsing the accounts to see how to cut down spending may already have proposed giving a bit less to the Arts Council. In psephological terms, cultural grants are a luxury, which could be cut off without the moans of the injured carrying as far as the next election.

But if any such retrenchment has been argued for, it would at least be in shameful contradiction to the luxurious philosophy laid yesterday before the Conservative Party Congress at Blackpool by Lord Eccles, the new Minister with Responsibility for the Arts. In his speech, Lord Eccles placed the humble question of cultural aid in a new and extravagant setting. Starting from the recognition that a sizable number of individuals are sad, frustrated or actually insurgent within all industrialized societies, he told his party that it ought to set about raising the "quality of life", so recapturing for the common good the sympathies and energies of drop-outs and other aberrant factions. The quality of life could be improved by means of universal education, the betterment of industrial conditions and support for the arts.

This is a lofty programme indeed; rather too lofty perhaps for struggling men of letters and others who only ever hope to hear that a government is going to spare a bit more cash here and there to help them keep going. It is not too convincing to find vast ideals like universal education and better conditions in industry being manoeuvred into a triangle along with support for the arts, which will never be more than a trifling item of public expenditure.

Ought we to assume, then, that the Conservative government is going to be as stingy as it dares, when it gets down to making its allocations? Not yet perhaps, or not on the strength of Lord Eccles's remarks last night. These might have been a bit forbidding if they had been made to a convention of indigent artists or impresarios, but they were made in fact to the hardliners of his own party, whom many will suppose largely indifferent to the level of cultural activity in the country as a whole (or even suspicious of it, since so much of the more publicized cultural activity is socially or politically subversive). In this setting, Lord Eccles's speech changes its colouring, and his recipes for social regeneration can be taken more as the throwaway wrapping rather than the goods themselves.

A more valid indication of what his personal hopes are as Minister for the Arts can be had by searching the text of his speech for specific recommendations of how much the government ought to allow and where it ought to be spent. He did not, in the end, frighten his audience with too many concrete proposals, and understandably so. In fact, he contrived to mollify them by giving as his main message that this government will do more to stimulate private patronage, which does not have to be found out of rates or taxes. This will be encouraged through appropriate tax reliefs: Lord Eccles did not give any details of these but they will possibly be modelled on fiscal practice in the United States.

The most meaningful innovation would doubtless be some attenuation of death duties in exchange for the donation of works of art to public collections, or comparable cultural benefactions. Tax rebates have also long been seen as one way of stemming the regular haemorrhage of works of art abroad after auction sales. And Lord Eccles may well have humbler adjustments in mind which could prod the living as well as the dead into patronizing the arts. Money back on your income tax if you can prove you have been a good patron is progressive thinking, even if it might one day establish the Inland Revenue as the final arbiter of what is or is not a cultural cause.

The main beneficiaries of whatever schemes of tax relief Lord Eccles is working on, are likely to be museums and art galleries, and it is very evidently these that he is set on improving above everything else. He declared at Blackpool that he wants the present building programme to continue, that museums must have more space and more staff, that he is ready to ask the government to authorize admission charges where necessary to help pay for it all. He also wants to encourage the formation, or conglomeration, of cultural complexes, in which the museums will be grouped with concert halls, libraries and the like.

It is wholly encouraging that Lord Eccles should be thinking so much as a museum-man when it comes to practicalities. Ministers for the Arts who want to do everything would have little chance of ever coming to practicalities at all. Raising the prospects for our cultural life (if not the overall quality of life) is a piecemeal job that will best be managed by a Minister, or sequence of Ministers, with special enthusiasms.

* * *

The Italian judicial establishment is clearly less squeamish than its French equivalent in the matter of putting on trial intellectuals who have accepted the thankless role of responsible director for militant magazines. Following the case of Piergiorgio Bellocchio (see Commentary, February 26) it is now the turn of Pio Baldelli, a university lecturer and author of numerous books on the cinema and the sociology of mass communications. Baldelli's trial, which began this week, is on a number of charges arising out of allegations made by the magazine *Lotta Continua* implicating a police inspector, Commissario Luigi Calabresi, in the mysterious death of the anarchist Giuseppe Pinelli while under interrogation in Milan police headquarters on the night of December 15, 1969. There is no Italian equivalent of a civil suit for libel, and the charges being brought by Calabresi, *ex parte civili*, are being taken in conjunction with a state prosecution on charges similar to those used ag chio last spring, of "diffu or tendentious news likely public order". The Bello caused considerable publ both in Italy and abroad, of which the prosecution some of the more outrageo deriving from Fascist le rather than see the case the Constitutional Court, Baldelli case undoubtedly greater discretion and p the part of the prosecution ties. The combination of prosecution with the civil that the onus will in the be on Baldelli to prove tha was directly or indirectly re for Pinelli's death rather th state to prove that the L *tinua* reports were subversi lic order. But the fact that is not merely a civil one for d tion is evidence of a attempt by the authorities to the militant organization magazine is on trial.

Meanwhile, for Baldelli and *Continua* the trial is being an opportunity to reopen the Pinelli case which was hasti lared closed with an inquest of "accidental death" some ago. This verdict caused a ber of eyebrows to be rais journalistic and legal circles contradicts not only the *Lotta tinua* assertion that Pinelli body was discovered in the co yard of the Milan Questura night on the fateful night of De ber 15, was already dead b being thrown out of the windo the officers interrogating h also the official police version is that he committed suicide b ing from the window on realiz the evidence against him was trovertible. "If words in It have any meaning", one libe nalist commented after the only possible construction to b on the verdict was the extreme likely one that the unfortuna elli had spontaneously fallen f window ledge which no allow ing officer in his senses would allowed him to go near. Since circumstances, the court could have returned an open verdi conclusion which many comm ors drew was that the word in fact have any meaning purpose of the inquest was case "archiviato" (relegated to archives) as soon as possible. the police and the magistracy have needed to do this will one of the lines of Baldelli's attack at the trial. But the possi of doing justice to the memor Giuseppe Pinelli, which is one of claimed intentions of the defen scant compensation for the ris by Baldelli, who is not the auth any of the incriminated materia who, having already in the ceived a sentence of twenty- hours' imprisonment for another ally unrelated, infringement of Italian penal code, is no longer e ible for suspension of any sen the present court is likely to

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s long since come true, as ville predicted in *Democracy in America*, that the taste of ould change and the reputation of writers would fluctuate pidly in nineteenth-century than in the stabler societies and and Europe. Melville his lifetime and Emily Dickinson posthumously became very , and then lapsed suddenly oblivion that now seems lly iniquitous. Edward Taylor's excellent metaphysical poems blished for more than two , only at first by his own Stephen Crane's readers and vanished simultaneously death. Examples might be d. But, less predictably, the and critics of the 1920s, the American renaissance as it called, made a strong effort governor on the whirligig of and to do justice to their d literary forebears. The s effective. They and their s brought Melville, Dickinson, lor, and Stephen Crane back t and the literary conscious-

effort continues. A young n critic of American literature, Per Seyersted, has now taken step toward restoring one riter to her true place in the of letters. American He has written a critical phy of Kate Chopin and an excellent edition of her *te Works*. Appearing as they me seventy-five years after ine O'Flaherty Chopin flourished in the 1890s, the new life and omplete Writings form a striking example of the American pattern of praise, neglect, and revival. ents that led to these new *form an* exemplary bit of In *1932 Daniel* S. Rankin d a doctoral thesis, *Kate and Her Creole Stories*. The scholar Cyrille Arnavon first f Chopin in 1946, and then translated her major novel, *Awakening*, and published it thoughtful introduction, in on, under the title *Edna*. ently, Per Seyersted became navon's student, when both Harvard, and was much by Chopin's work. Kenneth sensitive essay on the novel was followed by Edmund comments in *Patriotic* and these led to Mr. Eble's of the novel (1964) and the penetrating, wider-branching) of Larzer Ziff (1966) and rge Arms (1967). A "Rine dition" of *The Awakening her Stories* edited by Lewis peared a few months ago.

revival has been launched, deserved. Chopin shares the in technical experiment moral relativism, of her raries in the 1890s. She is colorist who scorned mere lour; a realist who loved symbolism, French, Spanish, e is a world apart from ain and the Puritan tradi ugh she is, like him, a most d, inveterate story-teller. As ersted biography shows, turned to writing profe only after the death of her a Creole husband; and n she wrote her hundred nd two novels in odd hours from a full social life and ging up of six children in and Missouri. But her dmother had enthralled babyhood with stories of nt women among the early of St. Louis. She had grown king and reading French: y Maupassant and Whitman en. Popular magazines that d talented writers like Sara Jewett and Mary Wilkins multiplied in the 1890s. All these forces helped to make her a professional writer of fiction. Apparently she was reluctant to revise or polish her tales, though she studied what was popular in literary newspapers and journals and was willing, especially at first, to follow the advice of editors. She had, in short, traits of both the amateur and the professional writer; but she was above all a writer of considerable sensibility and talent.

Her talent is rather less apparent in the short fiction than in her novel, *The Awakening* (the first novel, *At Fault*, comes to life only in spots), but her best tales demonstrate a vivid sense of the local and temporal in Natchitoches County, Louisiana—particularly oddities of character among Creoles, Negroes, Indians, "Cajuns", free mulattoes, and Americans- and a deep awareness of the truths of the human heart in the vein of Hawthorne or Faulkner. Nowhere, that is, is Chopin more a realist or more herself than in her searching treatment of her basic subject, love, whether among men or women, old or young, rich or poor, black or white. In her best-known tale, "Desirée's Baby", the foundling girl Desirée kills herself and her child when it becomes apparent that the baby is partly Negro, but in the end an old letter reveals that it is Desirée's respectable husband, Aubigny, who "belongs to the race that is cursed with slavery". Chopin's somewhat calculated effect, however, of racial fear negating love is at least as well represented in "La Belle Zoraïde". Here the coffee-coloured slave girl, Zoraïde, beautiful and gently reared, is denied the ebony slave she falls in love with and by whom she secretly and defiantly bears a child. When Mézor is sold into Georgia and her mistress takes her child away, Zoraïde goes insane with grief.

Perhaps it is in the nouvelle, "Athénaïse", that Chopin develops the theme of love most variously. Young, convent-bred Athénaïse Miché finds married life with Cazeau, an incommunicative widower, ugly and difficult and goes home to her parents. Though Cazeau is able to bring her back, he undergoes a "feeling of utter baseness" as they ride under a big oak tree, where, he remembers, his father had permitted a runaway slave to rest for breath many years before. With the help of her overly-devoted Quixotic brother, Montéclin, she then escapes to New Orleans and finds "chambres garnies". Gouvernail, a talented New Orleans journalist and her fellow-boarder, comes to know Athénaïse and her situation and is on the edge of declaring his love for her. But homesick and body-sick, she discovers she is pregnant at the moment of feeling the "first purely sensuous tremor of her life", and she returns to the arms of Cazeau feeling an inseparable wifely-maternal tenderness. (Though Gouvernail took his defeat gracefully, his loss of Athénaïse had hurt.) Thus, in "Athénaïse", Chopin gave life again to the old notion that "the falling out of faithful friends renewing is of love", with a difference: a considerate lover and an unborn child are the means of renewal. But the author's finest touch is surely to permit Cazeau, when he brings his young wife home again, to see himself somehow like his father recapturing Black Gabe, and to vow that his wife will in the future return to him only of her own free will.

Chopin plays rich and strange variations on the broad theme of love, though some of her vignettes are as "magazinish" as they are striking. In four such sketches, Zaïda Trodon escapes the wrong and marries the right man after the men fight. Madame Célestin once again, reluctantly, gives up divorcing her husband. Grégoire Santien rescues 'Tite Reine from her husband, who beats her. Mrs. Mallard, at the reported death of her husband, feels her grief almost unconsciously melt into an exhilarating feeling of freedom—until her husband returns and her weak heart fails, it is said, of the "joy that kills".

Other sketches break these patterns and moulds so much like Maupassant's or O. Henry's. Odalie Chotard, for example, misses Mass out of impatient devotion to Aunt Pinkie, an elderly slave who dies in peace telling fantasy anecdotes of Odalie's kindness to her. Odalie is only thirteen. Mamzelle Aurélie, a self-reliant small-plantation owner of fifty, spends a difficult few weeks taking care of her neighbour's four small children: and when the children go, she "cried like a man, with sobs that seemed to tear her very soul". Mrs. Sommers is a young widow who intends to spend a windfall of fifteen dollars on clothes for her children. She succumbs instead to the almost forgotten, sensuous temptations of buying and putting on soft silk stockings, gloves, shoes. She eats a simple delicious lunch, reads a literary magazine, enjoys the matinée performance of a sentimental comedy. As the cable car takes her home, she wishes it might go on with her forever.

The breadth of Chopin's capacity to treat passion is suggested in the stories "A Respectable Woman" and "The Storm". Mrs. Baroda, in the first story, meets in her own home and at first dislikes and then is profoundly attracted to Gouvernail, an old friend of her husband. A "man of ideas", he talks and quotes Whitman to her one warm summer night. "She wanted", Chopin says, "to reach out her hand in the darkness and touch him with the sensitive tips of her fingers upon the face or the lips. She wanted to draw close to him and whisper against his cheek." But she is both respectable and sensible, and leaves for a visit with friends. By the end of the year she has overcome her dislike of her husband's friend—that is to say, her sudden, bewildering, strong impulse toward him—and is now willing that he should visit them again. In the second story (here first published from manuscript) Calixta Bobinôt invites Alcée Laballière into her home, out of a heavy storm, while Bobinôt and their small boy remain at the country store. Five years earlier, Calixta and Alcée had been in love though not lovers; now the storm drives them into each other's arms and spontaneous, generous—and explicit—fulfilment of their passion. The storm over, Calixta greets her husband and child tenderly, and that night Alcée writes his vacationing wife and small children a solicitous letter. "A Respectable Woman" is worthy of Sherwood Anderson; D. H. Lawrence might have imagined "The Storm".

These tales bracket the writing and publication of Chopin's major work "A Solitary Soul" as she first called it—*The Awakening*. The story of Edna Pontellier tells how a slender, attractive woman of twenty-six awakens confusedly, painfully, and ecstatically to music, to the odour and touch and voice of the Caribbean sea at Grand Isle, to love without fulfilment, and to partial fulfilment without love, and commits suicide. It is an impressionistic painting of a lady brought up in a severe Presbyterian family in Kentucky, who is now surrounded by easy-going Catholic Creoles. The portrait is painted with great delicacy, economy, and purity of line and colour. Edna, married to a devoted Creole businessman of New Orleans who takes her for granted, loves her children but is no "mother woman" like her friend, Adèle Ratignolle. During the long delightful summer of sand and sun and sky at Grand Isle, Edna falls in love unawares with the young Creole bachelor, Robert LeBrun, who leaves for Mexico when he discovers that he has fallen in love with her. Aroused and yearning for the absent Robert, Edna eventually succumbs to Alcée Arobin, a pleasant enough rake of the city. She offers herself to Robert on his return, but has to leave him to attend Madame Ratignolle's accouchement: his Creole sense of honour, his love for Edna, and the Hardyesque accident lead to his refusal. The following day, Edna returns to Grand Isle and swims out into the gulf and drowns.

So described, the adulterous action suggests the influence of *Madame Bovary*, but Edna is at once more bewildered and more awakened than Emma Bovary, and her death represents fulfilment in a sense that Flaubert's heroine's agonized death is not intended to. Edna's poetic memories of her children, of Robert, and of the fantasy lovers of adolescence which flood her mind before she drowns, may in fact constitute a flaw in the way this remarkable novel ends, for they do not adequately represent her despair. None the less, her final reverie is sombre enough—"To-day it is Arobin; to-morrow it will be someone else . . . it doesn't matter about Leonce Pontellier"—and the pang she suffers thinking of her children though momentary is real. Her bitterness culminates existentially as she muses: "There was no human being whom she wanted near her except Robert . . . and the day would come when he, too, and the thought of him would melt out of her existence, leaving her alone." This poignant sense of Edna's final loneliness and of all-consuming time is made to arise from the whole development of the novel, but certain recurring images contribute strikingly—figures of the "inward maze of contemplation or thought" in which Edna wanders, of the widow in black and a pair of lovers, and especially of the "voice of the sea . . . seductive, never ceasing, whispering, clamoring, murmuring, inviting the soul to wander in its abysses of solitude".

It is regrettable that reviews denouncing *The Awakening* as a scandalous novel seem to have broken Chopin's confidence in her talent; and it seems a fair guess that she was, like her character, Edna Pontellier, a solitary soul. But it is more to the point that she opened an intercourse with the world through her art. To the degree that she created recurring characters and placed them solidly in New Orleans and the bayou, plantation country of Louisiana, she emulated Balzac and anticipated Faulkner. In her stories she worked for breadth. In height, however, and depth, it is *The Awakening* that will serve as her passport into our time and posterity.

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To the Editor

The Future of the Book

Sir,—I thought George Steiner's essay (October 2) perhaps the best I have read on this theme. In particular his linking of the Book with the notion of survival seems to me important, but I feel that he unduly narrows this fecund idea by seeing the Book too simply as reflecting the individual writer's hope of "immortality". What all writers of any importance have expressed is the dialectic of their own span of the life-process and the larger patterns of life-death in their own species and in nature as a whole. The idea of individual survival in culture is thus only the refraction of a feeling for the total life of the species, its continuity and its development.

The crisis from which we suffer, seen in this perspective, then appears not at all as a failure of the Book and the culture it represents, but as a failure in the belief of species-survival, with associated breakdowns in language and communication. When one considers the many dilemmas now facing humanity, this failure to believe in our survival in any deep-going way is all too understandable; but to submit to the despairs thus provoked may be the final treason of the clerks.

Mr. Steiner's picture of the lonely reader is surely overdone. The remote eighteenth-century figure he conjures up must be paired off, say, with the vast numbers of unprivileged folk thumbing the Bible and Bunyan in anything but solitude. Indeed, the whole post-McLuhan concept of the Book seems to me astonishingly shallow. Recently, pondering on the origins of astrology (and astronomy), I felt that the concentrated glance of the Babylonian diviner into the victim's entrails, which became a vision of the whole pattern of the universe at that crucial moment, begot and underlay the essential disciplines of scientific discovery, of the isolation of a phenomenon simultaneously with its realization as an integral part of the universe. We may go farther, I think, and see in the act of reading the same sort of vital power, the same sort of dynamic penetration into the heart of the life-process. That this tremendous power is mostly used in trivial ways does not disprove its creative essence.

The turn to apparent "collective" forms of expression, characteristic of certain aspects of today's culture, it would then seem, has a number of fallacies at its root. By its stress on the improvised and the momentary it denies the deep notions of survival, death and rebirth, which provided the structure of all serious art and thought in the past. It is thus the antithesis of primitive collective forms, which expressed species-survival. I do not mean that all the forms of experiment, &c., mentioned by Mr. Steiner are pointless. In their totality they could do much to determine new orientations and relations on a regained ground of belief in survival; but left to themselves they can only continue to reflect with diminishing significance a situation of human disintegration.

JACK LINDSAY.
Castle Hedingham, Essex.

Sir,—George Steiner is persuasive and perceptive. Yet his splendid article, in the end, seems unnecessarily full of anxiety. Take his comment on paperbacks. Certainly they symbolize a different status for literature. But it might equally well be argued that the new status is a tremendous advance on the old aristocratic and exclusive symbol of the relatively *expensive* private library, though of course, one of a very different kind and serving a different function.

It is true that many illiterate people today would be unable to share in the network of allusions that Mr. Steiner so beautifully describes. On the other hand, they are born from a different experience: a mass society creeping out of an exploitation that, rightly or wrongly, has discredited the learning that tolerated it. So vital is the new experience that it can even seem reasonable to rank Mickey Mouse with Milton, and science fiction with Swift.

The question of semi-literacy is a subtle one. And here one can only agree with Mr. Steiner's analysis that there *is* a retreat from the word to the forms he analyses. But again it is possible to question how far this is disastrous. We do not yet seem to know how mass culture will conduct its business: however, it is clearly unlikely that it will be in terms of classical literary (or visual, or musical) culture. To call this "post-culture" is to put a very special and exclusive meaning on the "culture" part of the construction. "Post-classic culture" would have been more accurate and more easily acceptable.

If the present is more full of doubt, more vulgar, more cynically funny, more divisive and more fragmented, then that is an accurate and moving aspect of our situation. Groucho Marx should rank with Beckett and Eliot in any realistic assessment of twentieth-century culture. In this context, our interest in the folk art of the past rather than Mr. Steiner's classical culture takes on meaning. It represents the repossession of millions of people dispossessed by the economic basis of art and learning in the past.

KEN BAYNES.
Battersea, London, S.W.4.

International Historical Congress

Sir,—Mr. A. J. P. Taylor has rightly drawn attention to the contrast between Russian and American conditions (October 2). In August, 1967, an international congress of orientalists took place at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In the course of the congress, Western policies, past and present, were vigorously criticized; in addition, a public meeting was held at which a succession of speakers denounced American actions in South-East Asia. Critics included both American and foreign scholars, some of the latter attending the congress as guests at American expense. The meeting was duly reported by the public media.

Had the Soviet government been willing to provide similar facilities for the discussion of, say, Russian imperial rule in Asia or Soviet policy in Czechoslovakia, I am sure that the British National Committee would have raised no objection to participating.

BERNARD LEWIS
The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

Sir,—Mr. A. J. P. Taylor's question is a timely one. It raises a central issue which most correspondents so far have tended to skirt around. Just what precisely is the logic of the lone British attempt at a boycott of the Moscow meeting? The chief ground advanced has been the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. As Professor Hobsbawm has pointed out, we have all been opposed to that. But the American invasion of Santo Domingo, with a much greater loss of life, is in the same category. So also is the invasion of large areas of South-east Asia, with its use of napalm, crop poisoning, and extermination of villages and hamlets. Again, like Russia in Eastern Europe, the United States establishes and props up puppet regimes in various parts of Latin America and South-East Asia. All these abuses of power arise out of the rivalries of the two giant powers, neither of which is fit to exercise the material power which our suicidal divisions in Europe stimulated them to build up.

This being the background against which the boycott issue should be viewed, it follows that the boycotters of Moscow should also boycott New York. Otherwise their boycott is revealed only as an antipathy to a particular country or a particular doctrine which they supposed that country to be applying in Czechoslovakia. But since large numbers of communists in the world, including the British, Italian and French parties, opposed the Russian action, it is illogical to advocate the boycott on doctrinal grounds. In fact those of us who work in the field of international history could hardly be under any illusion that the invasions of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Santo Domingo, Vietnam and Cambodia all arose from the same motive of holding spheres of influence and excluding supposed rivals from them. Both of the "super-powers" support some smaller powers of radically different political doctrines from their own. The United States bolsters up a number of regimes under which historians certainly do not enjoy free speech.

For international historians the Moscow boycott therefore fails to meet the criteria of consistency and objectivity. But any attempt to satisfy these criteria would lead to interminable controversy and restrict international intercourse in scholarship. Let us continue our discussions with Russian as well as American scholars.

E. F. PENROSE.
15 Chaldon Way, Coulsdon, Surrey.

Copyright

Sir,—You speak in Commentary (October 2) about the pressing need for revision of the coyright law. May I be permitted to quote from my recent brief guide which you were kind enough to notice:

> The copyright Act of 1956 has so many weak spots, so many ambiguities, and so many unanswered questions within it, that one can only conclude that those responsible for its drafting did not consult a sufficient number of those concerned with the practical aspects of copyright. The pages of Copinger are littered with such tentative remarks as "it is submitted that . . .", "it is apprehended that . . .", or "the expression . . . is not and was not, however, defined".

May we hope, when the Act comes to be revised, that the authorities not only consult, but convince, the workaday people who have to cope with the law that what goes into the next Act is clearly phrased, unequivocal, and answers all the questions that can arise in day-to-day copyright dealings?

CHARLES H. GIBBS-SMITH.
Victoria and Albert Museum, London, S.W.7.

Translation

Sir,—Your issue on Translation (September 25) and in particular your article "The Translation Industry 2", which was both constructive and illuminating, will bring to the notice of a wide public the difficulties of this very exacting profession.

May I be permitted to raise one or two points in so far as they affect the activities of the Translators Association? We do not know how many questionnaires you sent out, but there are some 400 publishers listed in *The Writers' and Artists' Year Book* and nineteen replies seems a small cross-section from which to draw reliable conclusions. Also, as we all know, the personnel in publishing houses is liable to change with some frequency so that the individual replying will probably rely simply on his own experience and such enquiries as he is able to make within his office. The Association keeps records of enquiries received from publishers and the names of the members recommended for the particular work concerned. Over the past three years, we have, on average, received rather more than 50 enquiries a year, and have supplied about five names per enquiry. As we do not act as an agency, this service is just one of the benefits of membership of the Association.

All of our 350 members have had work published in this country so that publishers can always satisfy themselves about the quality of the work of any translator recommended. The translation prizes from French, German and Italian, administered by the Association, are now well-known and presented by the Ambassadors of the countries concerned.

We are not a trade union and, while one of our principal objects is to secure a reasonable living for the translator, we take equal care to see that translation, as such, is not priced out of the business.

We have succeeded in a few cases in establishing annual contracts between translator and publisher providing for a sum to cover a specified number of translations during a specified period. In some years this has worked well but, in others, where the publisher has not been able to provide the specified number of translations during the period, the translator suffers. In two such cases, of which I know, the translator has agreed to make up the required word length during the following period. As time passes he can in this way easily get farther and farther behind until ultimately the contract becomes meaningless.

I do not think that publishers—and certainly not the Association—would approve of the principle of "farming out", as this could well embarrass the "master-translator" and also force him into running a sort of translation business.

The many enquiries this Association deals with about the placing of translations suggests that there is certainly an open field, as you rightly say, for the literary agent who is prepared to specialize in the placing of translations. At present there are very few who are prepared to take an interest in it.

I would add finally that our relations with publishers and many organizations concerned with translation both in Europe and the United States are both friendly and practical. Although we do not publicize our activities to any great extent, I think our membership would corroborate the fact that, over the years, our existence has done a very great deal to enable ... this important profession ... modest recompense ... doubtedly their due.

GEORGE D...
The Translators A..., Drayton Gardens, Lo...

Sir,—Over the past ... with the encouragement ... and public-spirited p... collected quite a lot of ... indicates that the liter... business, at least in the ... English field, is conduc... it mildly—a rather hap... To put it less mildly: i... a novel" translated from ... you normally do so be... read the original, you ... it's a pig in a poke; wh... to be well enough know... to bring into being an e... for effective counter-me... your trust is likely to be ... placed, that you may be ... sold a pup. Moreover, ... things which are often ... wrong about whatever ... bought are things which ... easily have been put right ... avoided at the outset ... omissions, sub-"O"-level ... charity alone can explain ... you, apropos omissions, it ... hard to make out what has be... through . . ., let's call it care... what by design.

Of the products of Mr. M... heim's kitchen (September ...) the most popular—*The Ti...* in this respect particularly ... Mr. Manheim's article ... worse. I note that the ... works a manuscript so ... little is lost", his "... to get all the meaning", ... involves "ploughing thr... least four times"; I note ... Grass . . . the translation ... comes to about the same le... original". But is *The Tin D...* "about the same length" ... *trommel*? Surely it would ... the word "little" to say ... case little has been lost? I ... to think that *The Tin Drum* ... berate abridgement. Is it ... deal shorter than the bo... wrote?

G. P. M...
1 Hornton Street, London...

Sir,—While acknowledging ... inaccuracies survive all ... Manheim asserts that "... manuscript so many ... is lost" (September 18; May ...) this assertion so far as it co... Günter Grass translations ... subjective questions of sty... referring exclusively to the ... meanings)?

Borrowing the ... model from linguists, we ... tinguish two levels in Grass's ... "surface" sequence of words ... dictionary values, and the ... systems of meanings that are ... through the surface words. ... *parole* level that Manheim ... conspicuously successful: his ... solve numberless translation ... and above all make easy read... here, though, there are some ... translations such as "stories ... told me, he was a doctor" ... *lungen meines Doktorvaters* ... "stories of my Ph.D. ... "had nails like rivets" for ... *nägel* (properly: "had ... &c.; modal usages are a ... —thus, e.g., *Er wollte* ... *was gehabt haben* is rend... understood to mean "he ... mined that there should be ... between them" (properly: "... lutely maintained that he'd ... with her"). In the param... of the books' *langue*, how... heim's assertion is question... as may be illustrated through ... *Maus*, which, as a deliber... (Manheim omits the sub... *Novelle*), is the most laconic ... and precise of all Grass's ...

There are significant dis... tension and meaning in ... opening paragraph (most ...) "The cat meandered about", ... the essential "target" co... *Die Katze machte Umweg...* first major mistranslation co... agraph two, where the orig... suspensive and meaning ... it says—read; *Ich aber, de... Maus einer und allen Ka... Blick brachte, muss nun sch...* perly: "I, however, who b... mouse within the purview ... and all cats, must now wr... heim translates; "And n... to me, who called your ... attention of this cat and ... write"—which loses the ... sion, and above all eradic... *gue* meaning as the book's ... ter to the key fact that ... while "cat" to Mahlke ... "mouse" to his own ... driven willy-nilly to rebu... eries.

An especially gross ... occurs concerning Mahlke ...

...n Grass figured it thus: ...on hearing wondrous tales of ... boat, *bekam [. . .] mächtigen ... schaffte es innerhalb von ...chen- und schwamm sich frei* ...: "he was mightily inspired, ... in less than two weeks—and ... way to freedom"). The key ... *...ause, are und schwamm sich* ... sting a common German ... to get out of a fix") with phy... ...ing, they represent the first ... lator (and a typically ironic ... the book's arcane dynamic ... Mahlke, having registered ... as "cat"-like and threatening, ... desperately—and vainly—to ... Manheim's version, how... most significant clause is ... ted: "he was mightily in... in less than two weeks he ...".

Take one other representative ... from the other end of the ... en Mahlke, the futile "Held ... Absurdist" (to use a phrase ...) has gone to his putative ... and Pilenz, the "Cat", comes to ... morial fair and looks out to ... All through the novella from ... paragraph on, the seagulls ... malignant chorus always attend... the action; and when Mahlke ... and gave no further sign ... there was no clearer hint of ... than the fact that the gulls ... as suddenly quitting the ... minesweeper (*Als aber die Möwen ohne lesbaren Grund plötzlich abdrehten*, &c.). Now, with Pilenz staring out at the wreck, Grass takes up the motif a last symbolic time: *Zwar hingen wieder Möwen über dem Rost, setzten auf, puderten das Deck und das Schuhzeug; aber was können Möwen schon beweisen* (properly: "It's true that gulls were again hovering above the rust, landing and settling like powder on deck and boots; but what can gulls prove.") Manheim's translation, however, entirely destroys the pointed symbolism: it ignores the *zwar*, astonishingly renders *wieder* as "still", and completely omits the final sentence: "Gulls still hovered over the rust, then gulls settled like powder on deck and shoes."

At the level of translating "surface" meanings, and of making for an easy read, Ralph Manheim is unquestionably talented and more than averagely thorough. But equally certainly, Günter Grass is a remarkably deliberate and purposeful writer whose meanings are most subtly conveyed, and it is only fair to his unusual genius, and to the readers of his books in English, for it to be known that these meanings by no means always survive the attentions of Mr. Manheim in his translator's kitchen, however skilful these may be in other respects.

JOHN REDDICK.
Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Papal Infallibility

Sir,—In his article (September 11) there seems to be a gap between Sir Alec Randall's conclusions and the evidence he adduces. Fundamental among the three propositions constituting what he calls a "chain of error" is the proposition that Lord Odo Russell, the British "agent" at Rome in 1870, was a supporter of the definition of papal infallibility. Yet the truth of this proposition is at least strongly suggested by the evidence cited by Sir Alec. Here we have clear evidence from Manning, who must have known the facts; and from Russell himself we have the statement that the definition would be in the interest of mankind. I recognize, of course, that Russell did not believe the proposed definition to be true, and I also recognize the logical possibility that his view did not affect his reports to Clarendon. But this is very unlikely; and since his dispatches were read by Queen Victoria as well as by all the Cabinet they are likely to have influenced events.

However, being a theologian rather than a historian, my discontent focuses elsewhere, in the statement that "the definition as finally approved was in moderate terms". Such a view seems to be open to four objections: first, the idea of a "moderate doctrine" of someone's infallibility seems to verge on the self-contradictory. Second, even in the context of the formulas canvassed by the "majority" at the Council, the formula finally adopted was a strong one, in so far as it declared the Pope to be infallible "of himself and not as expressing the consensus of the Church". Third, the description of the actual definition as "moderate" is reminiscent of the well known gambit of politicians at the negotiating table who begin with some absurdly extravagant claim in the hope that their real demands, when enunciated later, will seem by comparison a moderate compromise. The doctrine of papal supremacy and infallibility is itself an extreme, corresponding to the extreme Protestant view that the Roman See has no special position at all in the Church.

Fourth, Sir Alec's position stymies the liberal wing in his own Church. The aura of his article ignores the remarkable developments, or undevelopments, in recent Roman Catholic theology and scholarship. Among competent scholars and theologians in *all* churches there is now forming a consensus that the traditional doctrine of the collegiality and universal co-responsibility of all Bishops leaves room for the recognition of the special position of the Bishop of Rome as chairman and *primus inter pares*. Here lies the way forward, and conceivably this time politicians and diplomats could help.

A. A. STEPHENSON.
2 Aldrin Road, Exeter, EX4 5DL.

❦ Sir Alec Randall writes:—Lord Odo Russell was first of all a skilful professional diplomat, and it was as a detached observer—an attitude of his that annoyed Lord Acton—that, as Manning recalled, he came to the conclusion that "the Definition (of Infallibility) was necessary to the existence to the Pope's future authority". This did not make him a "supporter" of the dogma in the usual sense. Nor is there any evidence that his opinion influenced his view that it would not be prudent for him, an unofficial "agent", to associate himself with the protest proposed by the French Government. Lord Clarendon himself formed the opinion that such an action would weaken Russell's influence which the British Government wanted to reserve for us in more important Irish affairs.

I merely wished to demonstrate, from the original documents, that Russell acted as he did not because of Manning's or his mother's influence, or from any belief in papal infallibility. The fact is that Queen Victoria, Clarendon, and all the Cabinet except Gladstone agreed that British intervention would be politically inexpedient.

I am not a theologian, and in any case the current discussion about papal infallibility and episcopal "collegiality" is outside the scope of my article, but I should explain that by calling the final definition of the dogma "moderate" I meant that it was more restricted than the extremists proposed. Newman said he was pleased with its "moderation".

Wittgenstein's 'Tractatus'

Sir,—We wish to refer to a letter from us which appeared in your columns on February 18, 1965, regarding the extent to which Wittgenstein concerned himself with the first English translation of his *Logisch-Philosophische Abhandlung*, translated by C. K. Ogden with the help of F. P. Ramsey, under the title *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* and published by Kegan Paul.

Wittgenstein's letters, elucidations, and revisions in the galley proofs and typescript which have survived show clearly the correctness of what C. K. Ogden wrote in 1922 in the editor's "Note" to the original Kegan Paul publication, now published by Routledge and Kegan Paul:

> The proofs of the translation and the version of the original which appeared in the final number of Ostwald's *Annalen der Naturphilosophie* (1921) have been carefully revised by the author himself.

Our published doubts as to the truth of this note rested on statements Wittgenstein made to us in the later period of his life. These statements are shown to be entirely erroneous by the documents to which the Orthological Institute has given us access. Negotiations are in train for the publication of this material, with the consent of all parties, by Basil Blackwell under the editorship of Professor G. H. von Wright.

G. E. M. ANSCOMBE.
RUSH RHEES.
G. H. VON WRIGHT.
Care of Basil Blackwell, Oxford.

Notes on a Book Fair

BY J. M. ROBERTS

...we printed one account of the Frankfurt Book Fair, by our own correspondent, a regular visitor to it. This ...k, for contrast, we print a second account by an Oxford historian visiting the Fair for the first time.

...ALLY, the Frankfurt Fair ... lot of books—and that is ...ere the surprises begin. What ...k? Well, books; and posters, ...s, postcards, printed plastic ..., newspapers. There are ... in the English vernacular ...oo, for there are lots of com...ut, though some with slightly ...emes. *Die Abenteuer der ...-Zeitgeist* goes way out be...harella. So books, at the ... are things carrying printed, im... or impressed messages. This ...ery little out except the video...s one *feels* are waiting in the ...

...it implies that there is little ...unity for the non-commercial ... get hold of. Except on the ... most of those here are pro... the book trade in one way ...her, as publishers, printers, ...r agents. They know what ...; presumably they see the ...le. For anyone else it is an ...able jumble, for its internal ...ion into (mainly) national ... far from complete.

...he trimming at the fringes ...st begins to bring it together. ... touting the *TLS* wear green ... and move about so briskly, ...h confident smiles and have ...strong American-German ... to their English that they seem ...ywhere, though there can be ...w of them. The girls and ...the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* ...wear bright blue and are ...ieter, but there are more of ...ogether, their colours catch ...nd they begin to impose a ... design; they stand out in ...he interminable aisles of the ...lls whose great travelling ...ang pointlessly overhead

...f the three basic halls are ... "Belles Lettres", which ...d. One colleague says, ..."Porno"; another, "yes, but ...ry and fiction"; another, ...hies". They are all wrong ...ight. There is nothing to ...h these halls in their con...m the other and bigger one ...ost of the best-known ...rench, Italian and Ameri...s are to be found. One ... slightly larger proportion ...aphy, but this is in any ... from hard category.

... different about Belles Let... atmosphere. In one, it ...d itself as soon as you ... by noise; there was a ...ndistinct background burb...ch I at once assumed must ... near-surrealist experiment ...xperience and obviously not ... convey any clearly heard message. It turned out to be a half-dozen TV sets in a row, all broadcasting the views on Life, Art, &c., of some Ancient Mariner of German letters. But by then the atmosphere had taken. It still seemed subtly different and new. Visual oddities like the score whose notation was provided by nails hammered into a board began to register. The Tarzan stand was covered in hundreds of square feet of plastic leopard-skin and had a telephone: "Telefonieren Sie mit Tarzan." What would he say? "Me Tarzan?" Even ice-cream eating (it went on everywhere) was done differently in this hall: it was relaxed. People sprawled on the floor and licked: in Hall 5 they ate it, but less demonstratively.

Students. Capitalized, because not necessarily people studying but people registering their identification with a particular scene. Often they swarmed at certain established points, notably the doors to the halls, where, mixed up with flower-sellers and pedlars of first-day covers, they offered a rich selection of newspapers. *Christ und Welt* was just as conspicuous as the collectors' item of the Fair, the underground *Suck*. Outside the main gate a group had their own exhibition: the usual political poster subjects, but better done because done with a real stroke of Germanic coarseness and viciousness. Inside, only one slogan, "unser schweren Stand"—on whose side?

Politics. I am told in the evening that there was an upset (literally) at the Greek stands. Some youngsters attacked one, hustling the poor man in charge, tearing down his layouts and beginning to set fire to his books when the police arrived. English witnesses (including a young M.P.) quickly hoisted a placard recalling the last era when book-burning was popular in Germany. If it is not true, it ought to be.

Most Fair politics is subdued and unobtrusive, except for that special kind which expresses itself in protest by pornography. With religious and children's books, Porno is the backbone of publishing, it seems. It is said to have grown faster in its representation here than any other kind of publishing in the past three years. It is amazing to think that the Germans and Americans still feel they have legal restraints left to be shaken off. The human body, male and female, is here exploited photographically and graphically in every conceivable position, setting and dramatic and undramatic context.

But the crudest stuff is non-illustrated: the sub-sub-Hank Janson world of the American West Coast publishers, with their hundreds (each) of unillustrated covers. The illustrated ones, apparently, are often less rewarding. But it is the pictorial stuff which leaves one gasping for the first few minutes. Then, as the old cliché insists, its impact falls off exponentially. Perhaps the insidiousness of Porno really lives in the heavy artillery of the trade, the pseudo-scholarly multi-volume studies of *Sittengeschichte* absorbedly studied by so many of us at the stands of apparently straight publishers.

There are too many stands to make sense of them. One exhibitor seems to have been as overcome as the visitor feels; he is tucked up in bed. After a little while, only something very startling can pull one's eye towards it: the all-black stand, its floor a beach of pebbles, its frame draped in clear plastic hosepipe succeeded in doing so, but it had no books on it. An FAO poster showing what the birthrate per minute will be in A.D. 2030 was another eye-catcher but hardly what the Fair was about. Just occasionally there was a joke, too: the Editions Saint Paul, uncomfortably sharing an alcove with the Asia Press and its illustrated editions of *Kama Sutra* and anthologies of Hindu eroticism.

As I leave, I think that it must be useful or it would not exist. But who does the Fair serve? You have to be in the trade to know. And then, probably, only a little of it is relevant to you. It is a true market-place, the point at which many men's interests can be allowed to intersect. Historians ought to find it useful, though. Someone must have some sort of figures about the Fair and therefore there is a possibility of counting and measuring in the exploration of our society's collective psychology.

But, of course, the Fair will tell us what people *think* the public want: who actually buys all these books? And will they stop buying? The thought is impossible to resist as one picks a way through the discarded rubbish of giveaway posters and promotional material, clings to the outside of the little train that runs people about and goes out to look for a taxi. The lady driving the one I took changed the tape on her recorder as we waited at a traffic light. Herb Alpert took over from Offenbach and we turned into the Kaiserstrasse. What does that little machine mean to the bookmen? *Voilà l'ennemi?*

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA PRESS

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

THE POLITICAL THEORY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

By W. HARDY WICKWAR

"Unique and valuable contribution to the history of political thought. Wickwar traces the evolution of the functions of local government over the past thousand years and shows the interaction of practice and thought. He states that boroughs and communes arose spontaneously in Western Christendom between 1050 and 1250, without anyone giving much thought to theory, because some people wanted more liberty than was allowed in feudal manors. Particular attention is given to the influence of the German cities, the French phase of the Enlightenment, English Utilitarianism, and American practice. Finally, contemporary practice in India and the developing countries is elaborated, its relation to earlier development shown, and some speculation is offered about large modern cities. Adequate index. This exceptionally well written book is a must for all college libraries."—*Choice*

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Aspects of industrialization

CARLO M. CIPOLLA (General Editor) :
The Fontana Economic History of Europe
Volume III: 1700 1914, The Industrial Revolution.
Section 1. André Armengaud: **Population in Europe, 1700-1914.** Translated by A. J. Pomerans. 69pp.
Section 3. Samuel Lilley: **Technological Progress and the Industrial Revolution, 1700 1914.** 71pp.
Section 8. Paul Bairoch: **Agriculture and the Industrial Revolution.** Translated by Muriel Grindrod, 69pp.
Fontana. 8s. each.

Volume III of the *Fontana Economic History of Europe* (of which Volume I was reviewed on June 25) is concerned with the period 1700 1914, and more specifically with the general aspects of industrialization population growth, the patterns and structure of demand, technological progress, finance, the role of the state, &c. that constitute the core of any text of the period. Volume IV will deal separately with the emergence of industrial societies in particular countries in the same period.

Of the nine paperback pamphlets that will eventually make up Volume III three have been published. In the first, Professor Armengaud provides a masterly survey of the statistics, causes, and nature of the "demographic revolution" in nineteenth-century Europe. He manages to pull into his sixty-odd small pages not only a mass of figures, charts, and maps of the cholera epidemic of 1829 37 and of world migration, but also a lucid and enlightening commentary. Of course, in a summary which aims at so comprehensive a coverage there is inevitably some over-generalization: for example, there is no reference to the continuing and complex controversy over the exact nature and causes of eighteenth-century population growth in this country. Nevertheless, this chapter contains an immensely valuable compilation of available data which will be widely consulted by specialists and students.

Samuel Lilley's chapter on technological progress does much more than rehearse the main features of the revolution in industrial technology. He stresses that the growth of output in the eighteenth century depended mainly on the further extension of medieval sources of power and means of transport. Of more fundamental importance than the famous cotton inventions, which at first depended on water power, were the advances in iron of Darby and Cort. In a brief and necessarily sketchy discussion of causation he lays particular emphasis on the emergence of a modern type of social structure, during which the owners of capital merchants, industrialists and landlords were able to secure the political and economic freedom to exploit technology as a means to greater wealth. The new science-based industries of the later nineteenth century are seen as much more initiators of economic change than were the earlier developments; the latter, he argues, were mainly a response to increased market opportunities rather than causes of economic growth. Throughout his discussion the role of scientific education is given a critical importance, for example in the development of bleaching and alkali manufacture in the eighteenth century, and the German lead in synthetic dyestuffs in the nineteenth century. These familiar views are made fresh by many unusual illustrations, and the whole closely argued pamphlet is supported by references and an annotated bibliography.

The approach of Paul Bairoch to agriculture and the industrial revolution is basically a statistical one. He provides some detailed comparative figures for the agricultural labour force and productivity, and he uses his figures as a springboard to launch a number of stimulating ideas about the course and effects of agricultural progress. His general view of the role of agriculture is, however, conventionally based on the argument that expansion of farm output preceded industrial growth and performed the vital function of providing the food supplies (and many raw materials) demanded by an expanding industrial population, supplies that could not be obtained from other than home resources until a late stage in the industrialization process. In the case of his more debatable views, such as the placing of the beginning of the "agricultural revolution" in the early eighteenth century, the overriding part in the expansion of the iron industry played by agricultural needs for implements and machinery, and the role of the landlords and farmers in initiating and financing industrial enterprises, one is left feeling that arguments of such importance call for a much more extended discussion and for far more supporting documentation than the available space allows.

It is here, in the se... ment of complex fund... that the weakness of... these chapters beco... and where a more de... graphical appendix ... served a valuable co... tion. Nevertheless, th... which the authors ha... remarkable a volume ... material and ideas ... portmanteau must co... tion. If it is said tha... amply maintain the ... lished in the medieval... make us impatient for ... come, that is no little p...

The Hanoverian influence

JOHN J. MURRAY :
George I, The Baltic and The Whig Split of 1717
366pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £2 15s.

This study is intended to

show how diplomacy, naval and military actions (especially the use of the "fleet in Being"), trade considerations, internal politics, and the use of the Press all worked together so that George I could utilize the resources of Great Britain in the Baltic

to further his Hanoverian ambitions. It is based on the extensive use of printed and manuscript sources, including official records preserved in England, Holland and Sweden, though its starting point is in England.

Mr. Murray begins with the accession of George I and deals with its effects on the diplomacy of Northern Europe during four troubled years, and it touches on internal affairs in so far as they have repercussions on Anglo-Hanoverian foreign policy. George I, as Elector of Hanover, was at the time of his accession already deeply embroiled in the manoeuvres of the powers who were looking for spoils from the collapse of the Swedish Empire, as Charles XII's career and with it the Great Northern War was coming to its end. His own ambitions were the Bishopric of Bremen and the Principality of Verden. His new kingdom, on the other hand, was bound by a treaty of 1700 to support Sweden against her enemies and on the whole maintained this support, but had become embroiled with the Swedish government over questions of Britain's essential Baltic trade in naval stores and the activities of the Swedish navy and privateers against shipping with the ports which Sweden had lost to her enemies, and in particular to Russia.

The book deals with the years between the accession in 1714 and the Whig split in 1717; it does not carry on the story to the death of Charles XII and the general pacification which followed it. Its subject is therefore the years in which George I had considerable success in using British strength at sea in support of his Hanoverian interests, and Mr. Murray argues that his success was due less to the intrigues of his Hanoverian advisers, Bernstorff and Robethon, than to the malleability of his Whig ministers, Townshend and Stanhope, under the influence of personal ambitions. So far as Stanhope is concerned, he draws from these years a considerably less favourable view of his diplomacy than did Basil Williams and those who followed him, and he argues that the rise of Russian domina... Baltic which Stanhope ... to deplore was furthered b... attempts at this time ... Hanoverian interests. (I... noted that Basil Willia... admitted that it was on... Stanhope "began to app... evil effects of Hanoveria... on English policy".)

Mr. Murray examines ... the activities of the Briti... in 1715, the Anglo-Dutch ... in 1716, and Hopson's ... He also goes carefu... relations between the ... Sparre, Görtz and ... examines the so-called ... plot, and shows the ... George I and Stanhope ... make of the papers ... Gyllenborg was arrested ... (in defiance of the norm... diplomatic immunity) ... Holland.

The subject, necessa... does the approach to ... diplomatic problems fro... angles, raises diffic... presentation, not all of ... Murray has succeeded i... ing as indeed the ... clumsy title of the boo... suggest. It is neverth... useful work for those i... disentangling the thread... complicated relations... portant and often neglec...

Evolution of the farm

W. G. HOSKINS (Editor) :
History from the Farm
141pp. Faber and Faber. £2 10s.

This attractively produced volume is composed of a collection of eighteen short essays on the histories of individual British farms, sixteen of which were submitted as entries in a competition for the best farm histories organized by the *Farmers Weekly* in 1968. The essays, which demonstrate the healthy interest being shown in local history, are introduced and commented on by Professor Hoskins, who has himself done so much to further the subject. Although the eighteen farms represented in this book range in location from the extreme north-east of Scotland down to the far west of Cornwall, the coverage is most uneven in relation to Britain as a whole, with no histories from Wales or eastern England; the latter omission is particularly serious as it means that the large-scale arable farm, so characteristic of much of our rural landscape, is not represented. Nevertheless, most types of farming are covered, and the farms themselves range in size from a smallholding of a dozen acres in Hampshire to a hill farm in the southern uplands of Scotland comprising nearly twelve hundred acres.

Authors were left free to write about the historical aspects of their farms and farm houses in any way they liked, so there is no uniformity of treatment. Furthermore the essays, though often of good quality, are tantalizingly short; indeed, a couple range from the Iron Age to the twentieth century in little more than two thousand words. The reader, therefore, must lean heavily on the additional information and wider context provided by Professor Hoskins. Nevertheless, there is much here of interest and value to both the amateur and the professional historian, not least the abundance of photographs, plans and maps. Much of what is lacking in depth is gained in breadth, and the essays illustrate the great variety of the British countryside and the wealth of history lying just under the surface, waiting to be unearthed.

There is, for example, the story of Summerbank Farm, which is located on the Caithness coast seven miles from John o'Groats and possesses a magnificent Iron Age fort, demonstrating that farming and fishing were carried on some two thousand years ago; and that of High Green Farm in Durham, which has been farmed continuously by no fewer than fourteen generations of Dents, stretching from 1520s to the present day; and that of Godlingston Manor, Dorset, with its remarkable fortified manor house, the massive tower of which dates from the late thirteenth century. Of particular interest also is the quaint history of Liberty Farm, Halstock, Dorset, which in 1740 passed into the hands of Thomas Hollis, an eccentric philanthropist who proceeded to rename its fields with the names of "heroes and patriots for whom he had veneration". The fields of Liberty Farm still bear the names of Cassius, Messala, Confucius, Lycurgus, Socrates and Maher (this last, somewhat out of place, being the name of his favourite steward).

The book closes with two studies of farms and the Industrial Revolution, one in Lancashire the other in Staffordshire, which ... demonstrate the widely ... effects urbanization and ... zation could have upo... farming communities. T... growth of Manchester a... in the early nineteenth ... the demands of their inha... food provided the impet... the great bogs in the vicin... a result Allwood House fr... specialized in market ... was founded in 1844. ... not only provided a mark... produce of this farm, it ... vided manure, for special ... trains arrived each day ... wharf" Astley. In contra... alization spelt ruin ... House farm, Rowley R... was situated on a va... seam. In the early nine... tury many of its fields ... tips and quarries instead ... and animals, while subs... lowed and pitted the land ... fields, breaking drains a... water courses; added to ... pheric pollution withered ... and natural vegetation. ... the present concern over ... and pollution, this essay ... fitting conclusion.

In *History for the...* (153pp. Bath: Adams ... £2 10s.). Valerie E. C... vestigates most of the ... used in schools betwee... ning of last century a... World War, with a kee... bias they betray and the ... tried to inculcate in the ... latter she has classified ... ideas about the class ... tics, morals, religion, ... about England and ... ties.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA PRESS

The fathers of history

...AEL GRANT :
...cient Historians
... Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

...jects of academic study have ... charm than the history of ... The very word is fascinat... As Arnold Toynbee pointed ... *A Study of History*, if his ... were to be translated into ... the first noun in the title ... have as good a claim as the ... to be rendered by the Greek ... To Homer, a ἵστωρ ... a judge; to Herodotus, history ... an inquiry, but it was also a ... story; to Aristotle it had the ... ing which still survives in ... al history. All the essential ... ents—scientific inquiry, narra... and judgment—were implicit in ...otus's conception of the term ... the first. Michael Grant rightly ...ledges that other Greeks ... history of a sort before ... us, little of which survives; ... er peoples of the Near East ... records and archives long before ...eks; but it is naturally with ... father of history" in the ... r sense that the *The Ancient* ...ns begins.

... title is admittedly open to ... It is a pity that the word ... " is so embedded in our ... to describe the people of ... and Rome, who were quite ...ious of being ancient. They ... in fact, that they were ...; and so they were—none ... than intellectual pioneers ... Herodotus, Thucydides, and Latin writers 500 years after them. This is merely a tiresome and off-putting usage; but there is also a more serious objection to Professor Grant's title, which was made in anticipation by the Jewish historian Josephus in the first century A.D. Biblical and early Christian history are entirely omitted, with the exception of Josephus himself and Eusebius. Yet the authors of the Books of Kings and Chronicles, to mention no others, were certainly historians no less ancient than many of Professor Grant's Greek and Latin writers. There is still justice in Josephus's complaint, quoted here, "at the current opinion that, in the study of primeval history, the Greeks alone deserve serious attention", and his astonishment that "the Greeks should be so conceited as to think themselves the sole possessors of a knowledge of antiquity and the only accurate reporters of its history". Subject to the addition of a score of Romans to the list of acceptable names, that prejudice still dies hard.

The reason is one which Josephus also gives. It is excellence of literary style that has ensured survival and fame. Too little is known of the historians who have not survived, but there is no doubt about the stylistic mastery of the survivors. They have a great deal in common. Their styles show evidence of close attention to the tragic poets and rhetoricians. Few are concerned with economic history and not many with documentary sources. They are interested in human motives, but they assume that character is innate and immutable. Since this often makes it impossible to explain conflicting and variable motives, much is made to depend on chance or divine intervention. A favourite technique throughout the 900 years covered by Professor Grant's survey is to use speeches to explain policies; and in most cases these are obviously works of the historians' imagination, however soundly based. Interviews and hearsay—and the work of previous historians themselves relying on interviews and hearsay—are their staple stock-in-trade. Above all, they are men of the world, who despise pedantry and midnight oil.

Not to have been a general, an ambassador, a pro-consul or a senator was quite simply to be disqualified as a historian. Polybius said so in so many words. He did not additionally point out that to have failed as a public figure—like Thucydides and himself—was best of all, because that meant one had the leisure to write. The essential thing was to have experience of great events in order to be able to write about them at first hand, for history to these men meant, for the most part, contemporary history. Polybius poured scorn on one of his predecessors, the Sicilian Timaeus, precisely for lacking such experience.

No doubt for the same reason, little of Timaeus's work has survived, though Professor Grant is inclined to think him "one of the pioneers and founders of Western history". On the same grounds Polybius would also have disqualified Livy, who played no part in public life at all; but fortunately a great deal of his work has survived, to confound his censorious predecessor. Plutarch is another who would not satisfy the criterion, though he is only doubtfully to be accounted a historian.

Connected with the predominance of men active in public life among the historians is another characteristic: many of them lived and wrote in exile from their native lands. Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Josephus were all expatriates for one reason or another. No doubt this circumstance conduced to an objective view of their native lands, though it also led to flattery of their hosts in exile—Athens in the case of Herodotus, Sparta in the case of Xenophon, Rome in the case of Polybius and Josephus. Only Thucydides preserved his icy impartiality, so that it is hardly apparent even when he is speaking of himself. It is interesting to contrast him with Julius Caesar, one of the few historians who was able to present his own career as an uninterrupted story of success, and who therefore never had occasion to write in exile, though in the end he met an even uglier fate. He, too, like Thucydides, presents an appearance of dispassionate objectivity, even towards himself; but in reality self-glorification is never far from the surface. Both historians are also completely humourless.

Neither Thucydides nor Caesar is among Professor Grant's favourites, so far as he allows himself to have any. He shows the same scholarly fairness towards all his subjects, and follows the same method with each: summarizing their works (which almost all turn upon great wars), sketching their lives (which are usually indeed sketchy), neatly dissecting their styles and analysing their outlook on the world. Towards some he shows rather more affection: particularly towards Herodotus among the Greeks—as is right and inevitable—but more especially towards some of the later Romans.

Like Gibbon, Professor Grant holds Tacitus and Ammianus Marcellinus in the highest esteem. The latter is less well known than he should be. His comparative neglect, since Gibbon praised him as "an accurate and faithful guide", is no doubt primarily due to modern prejudice against the post-classical history of Rome. It will surprise many readers to learn that, according to Ammianus, the Persian wars of the fourth-century Emperor, Julian the Apostate, were "the greatest that Rome ever fought". The judgment at least deserves consideration, and Professor Grant has done well to rescue Ammianus from oblivion. He, too, was an expatriate—a Greek from Antioch writing in Latin—and a man of action.

In a final chapter Professor Grant shows himself equally erudite about the subsequent history of the historians' works. A rapid survey of their fortunes over the centuries, particularly since the Renaissance, shows strikingly in how exact a sense our civilization is descended from the classical world of the Mediterranean. Without Plutarch we should lack a great deal of Shakespeare; and without Polybius the American Constitution would probably have looked distinctly different. It is impossible to conceive what Europe would be like if there had been no Herodotus. Professor Grant records the strangely obtuse criticism of a contemporary hearing Herodotus recite at Olympia: that he went on too long. No one would echo it today. Nor, fortunately, is it a criticism to be directed at Professor Grant himself. Both in minute detail and in its broad sweep, both as a work of reference and for bedside reading, his encyclopedic study is of the highest quality.

...ontinuity on the land

...ALCOT :
...Peasants, Ancient and ...
... Manchester University Press.

...Walcot has already deserved ... of classicists by drawing their ...on to important matters on ... few orthodox scholars have ...trated until now. His study ...iod in relation to Near Eastern ...s had the fortune and mis...e of appearing at the same time ... Martin West's great edition ... *Theogony*, and of suffering by ...ison. His new work is an...all to purely literary scholar... interest itself in a somewhat ... field than is warranted even ... by the usual classical syllabus. ...s digested a number of books ...odern social anthropologists ... Greek peasant life, and pre... his reading in relation to ... literature.

...rtunately, he has produced ...re than a pamphlet, and his ... in social anthropology have ...en exhaustive even of work ... Greece: Abbott on Mace... beliefs and the whole work of ... have been ignored. He is ...ough occupied with the impor...dence of folk-song, it seems ... how well he knows modern ... and he seems to know nothing ...ery important work of A. L. ... the Balkans. In matters of ...classical scholarship he is not ...hensive; he misses the rela...tween the Eris of Hesiod and ...s shield of Achilles, he fails to ...icles's funeral speech into its ... in the history of rhetoric, and ...aware of the evidence of in...s for the history of Greek ... life in its crucial formative ...at the end of the Roman ...

...g said all this, one should ... quibble about details. Mr. ... has based himself on a wide ... and there are few classical ... now writing who can afford ...ect what is after all a very ... work of presentation, and ... dimension to the way in which ... us have been thinking. They ...ht to go on to read many of ...oks and articles to which Mr. ... refers. But the social dimension of ancient Greek life should not be illustrated only, or perhaps chiefly, from modern Greek sources. Admittedly, the landscape is the same, and the physical geography, unlike the human geography, has not much altered. Above all there is an identity as well as a metamorphosis of language. But true explanations have to be historical, and the way people live now in Greece is not so helpful taken as a clouded mirror of antiquity as it is when understood in its specific historic relation to a very long past. The history of the whole of the Balkans is relevant, and there are elements in village and pastoral life as far afield as North Africa and Central Asia which are as illuminating of Greek antiquity as anything now to be seen in Greece.

The great merit of Mr. Walcot's work is to open a field not of speculation, but of rather precise analogies. One ends with many questions, and it is the merit of new questions that they do not have easy answers. When we arrive at the answers it will be through the work of scholars immersed in particularity; what we need is a series of thorough, commented texts and exhaustive discussions of special problems by a new generation steeped in the social density which Mr. Walcot is opening up. The sooner the better, and one devoutly hopes Mr. Walcot's study may help to call them into existence. No doubt the same book written in twenty years' time would look different and be ten times as long; it is not the first attempt to have the subject taken seriously, but it is only in the past ten years that a book even as good as this one has become possible. This is not only because of advances in general theory. Mr. Walcot is standing on the shoulders of John Campbell, of Patrick Leigh Fermor, and of the whole work of the Athens Sociological Institute, now suppressed. The appearance of this slim and inspiring, if not impeccable, discussion is an important moment.

Horace up to date

R. G. M. NISBET and MARGARET HUBBARD :
A Commentary on Horace: Odes, Book One.
440pp. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press. £4 4s.

E. C. Wickham's *The Odes of Horace*, the best English edition, was published more than sixty years ago: so there was a real need of a more up-to-date edition such as this, which, if completed, should take an honourable place in the line which stretches from Lambinus to Kiessling-Heinze. It is a commentary in the traditional sense, taking the individual ode as the unit of discussion, and providing for each a literary pedigree and a historical setting, followed by a wealth of sources, allusions, parallel passages, philological references and modern echoes for almost every line. No text is printed, but textual problems are dealt with fully and in no ultra-conservative spirit: for example, the editors will surprise many by preferring to end the fifth ode with "vestimenta maris deae".

They mistrust the romantic biographer and do not expect to please the literary critic "with his usual indifference to facts"; but they boldly give their own appraisal of each ode's quality, ranging from "outstandingly good" to the equivalent of a tutor's "beta query minus". Though in recent years the "new criticism" has illuminated the works of the Latin poets, it remains true that the careful study of such a detailed and scholarly commentary is an essential step for the proper understanding of a classical poet, particularly of one so familiar and yet so often misinterpreted as Horace: to adapt a famous musician's dictum, sins against the spirit of an author begin with sins against the letter of his writings.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA PRESS

Home front

JOHN TERRAINE :
Impacts of War
1914 and 1918.
227pp. Hutchinson. £3

Books about war are too often limited to the battlefield and so pay little regard—too little—to the effect of war on the non-combatant elements of society, who are nevertheless organized to support the combatants. As wars tend to become more total—at least in terms of their effect on the overall resources of countries, human, social, industrial and economic—any over-emphasis on the battlefield at the expense of these other equally important aspects becomes all the more glaring. We have had a surfeit of books about battles, campaigns, and all other approaches to the military conduct of war. Militancy does not begin or end with the uniforms, however, as the First World War showed only too well in the effect of the hostilities on domestic moral standards and psychology.

John Terraine's book is thus welcome, because it helps to redress the balance in favour of a more comprehensive approach to the social effects of war. Certainly he tells us about the war in Flanders, but we are not regaled with endless tactical scenarios. Where the tactics are described in detail, this is to provide a background to the situation at home.

The first part of *Impacts of War* deals with the psychological situation in Britain during the last ten years before the First World War. It shows how incredibly naive and how unprepared for war were both Ministers of the Crown, editors—and, needless to say, public opinion. Nobody was ever given enough information to understand the real consequences of the Anglo-French staff talks and the implications of the British obligation to join battle with the French against the Germans. The result was the astonishing reaction to Lord Roberts's warning about Germany given in 1912, which *fell not on deaf ears*—this would have been bad enough—but on ears whose owners were outraged by what they heard, which was infinitely worse.

There are uncanny similarities between the kinds of arguments that raged then and those that do today. There was the same confidence that war as we knew it was over for good. There was the same latent hostility to the army and the same contempt for those who proposed conscription. Other parallels appear once war was declared. The Government then as now played the numbers game with the infantry by attempting to compensate for shortages in manpower simply by changing the structure of the army to conceal them. There was even the same spasmodic volatility to public opinion. Lord Roberts may have outraged the nation in 1912, yet within minutes of war being declared British public opinion was more hysterically hostile to Germany than he had ever been.

This vindictiveness against aliens reached terrifying proportions, and although Mr. Terraine does not take the book past 1918 one can already see that the seeds of revenge had been well sown long before the powers met at Versailles. He cites a letter to *The Times*, written by General Fuller at the end of the war, which illuminates the effect on war of the advance of democracy. General Fuller said that war by propaganda was a democratic instrument because its aim was the democratic mass mind. Presumably wars waged by autocrats, tyrants and generally undemocratic regimes would have less use for propaganda than democracies because the conduct of the war would be less susceptible to changes of opinion in the mass mind. This may be an argument for allowing war to be conducted once more by elites. Yet the nuclear age already gives us not only the prospect of total war conducted by elites, but a total propaganda war as well which is being fought constantly without even the pretext of hostilities.

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Bombed

CONSTANTINE FITZGIBBON :
The Blitz
272pp. Macdonald. 35s.

The most believable of the blitz stories are the most fantastic, and Mr. FitzGibbon has collected a rich and strange harvest of them in this account of what the Luftwaffe did to London in 1940 and 1941. Not the least of the fantasies, on the face of it, was the enormous margin by which official pessimism, for once, was ahead of actuality. Far from the expected millions of casualties, the epidemics and outbreaks of madness, it turned out that the capital could have done with less provision for mass shrouds and more for mugs of hot tea.

Yet the forecasts, based on the experiences of the First World War bombing and anticipating a gas attack as a deadly extra, were not unreasonable. One can only hope that the experts will not overcompensate in any future projections they may be dutifully making, as Mr. FitzGibbon himself shows signs of doing. Since civilian morale failed to crack in that dreadful winter, he sees no reason "despite hysterical publicists and strontium-mongers, to assume that it would crack again, even if conditions were far, far worse". The inelegant sentence looks as out of place as a magnetic mine against a cathedral wall.

Few will want to follow into such realms of monstrous hypothesis. Wartime Londoners needed their own myth-making to be going on with. They had to believe that the anti-aircraft batteries were as deadly as they sounded, that the blackout severely baffled enemy airmen, that underground stations were safe places to sleep in (some in fact were deathtraps).

Thanks chiefly to some excellent tape-recorded interviews, and despite Mr. FitzGibbon's lack of access to official archives, his book manages to give a vivid account of London's most gruesome collective ordeal since the Plague. Illustrations taken from one of Henry Moore's unpublished sketchbooks tingle the nostrils of memory with the authentic, acrid smell of the blitz.

Old realities of the Delta

ROBERT L. SANSOM :
The Economics of Insurgency in the Mekong Delta of Vietnam
283pp. M.I.T. Press. £5 17s.

Only the hardiest will fail to be put off by the uncompromising title of this book, or its equally uncompromising price. Robert Sansom has, however, produced one of the few genuinely original and systematically researched studies of the war in South Vietnam. It deserves a wide audience.

The role of land, and of land reform, in the Vietnam War is a subject about which there have been many freely expressed opinions, but facts have been scarce. On the left, we have been told repeatedly that the communists represent the peasants, and have gained their support by a consistent policy of land reform and opposition to extortionate (usually absentee) landlords. A number of people more sympathetic to the American involvement have tried to argue that this is not so; that the land-tenure system in South Vietnam was reasonably adequate; and in any case it was not a focal point in the war. The communists, they suggested, owed their support either to subtle organization or to crude terror, or both.

The author of this book is a member of the United States National Security Council Staff and a captain in the U.S. Air Force. He is therefore obviously something of a "committed" writer, although he plays this down in the preface when he states:

> It may be helpful to know beforehand my views on the wider issues of the war. In South Vietnam, it was common knowledge that so-called hawks arrived hawks and departed hawks, and doves arrived doves and departed doves. If it showed anything, my research demonstrated why this was so. Evidence was readily available to support either position. I became more and more conscious of the good and the bad on one side and the good and the bad on the other. The tragedy of Vietnam was that the good and the bad were so evenly divided: thus the peasant had no clear choice.

This almost Quakerly formulation comes oddly, perhaps, from an air force officer, but the approach it exemplifies greatly enhances the value of this book. Mr. Sansom made studies in depth of two carefully selected villages in the Mekong Delta (of which there are even tantalizing aerial photographs), and he has had the intellectual integrity to publish even those parts of his findings which do not reflect well on American and South Vietnamese policy or practice.

Mr. Sansom has little time for the view which often passes as Marxist (but was certainly not Marx's) that colonization was in all circumstances an economic catastrophe for the colonized country. As he points out, the Americans themselves have had a similar view of colonialism, especially in relation to Vietnam. He indicates ways in which the French presence avoided mere parasitism, but he has not got a great deal to say in favour of the French so far as his main subject—land tenure—is concerned. By 1945 the system in the Mekong Delta was, by and large, "elite-serving".

In the First Indo-China War, between 1946 and 1954, the Viet Minh redistributed much land in the Delta as well as fighting the French; and their successors, the National Liberation Front, have followed this policy, only more ruthlessly. Mr. Sansom is not impressed by the two most spectacular efforts launched by President Diem in the countryside: his land-reform ordinance of 1956, and the strategic hamlets programme of 1963. The land-reform programme was not consistent enough in conception and it was in any case weakened by ineffective application, evasion and corruption. The strategic hamlets programme seriously undermined the rural economy, and was one of the South Vietnamese government's "innumerable blunders".

The core of this book is his statistics and interviews dealing with the mid-1960s. It becomes clear that, at least between 1960 and 1964, communist policies helped the peasants, who have a shrewd sense of where their interests lie. In many cases they were freed from crippling rents, and given dece[...] to cultivate. Mr. Sa[...] convincingly that the [...] problem has been seri[...] timated by American [...] Vietnam. He describes [...] ings he himself had wi[...] or Lodge in 1967, and [...] a footnote:

> Both Ambassadors Lodge [...] were inclined to favour [...] But each encountered [...] opposition. The politic[...] U.S. embassy in Saigon, [...] for the stability of the S[...] ment, was one of the m[...] of land reform.

Although he has a g[...] respect for the way the [...] has handled the land [...] issue, he suggests that [...] issues the requirements [...] ideology or guerrilla war[...] held them back. The N[...] example, tried to discour[...] ants from using water p[...] odd policy in which the S[...] namese Government, for [...] ferent reasons, concurred [...] market proved more pow[...] the warring parties, and [...] of the Mekong Delta [...] equipped themselves with [...] pumps to enable them to [...] the yield of their land by [...] Mr. Sansom suggests the [...] basic conflict between [...] ideology and the reali[...] Delta economy, and he [...] much evidence to support [...] He also suggests that the [...] N.L.F. taxes since 1961 [...] duced the appeal of the [...] He gives some fascinating [...] the N.L.F. tax schedules [...] for levies and allowances.

The last words of this b[...] serve to be framed and p[...] the desk of every theoris[...] gency:

> The Viet Cong example i[...] cates the conventional vi[...] successful insurgency can be [...] ably usually is a griev[...] movement. The revisionist [...] support. The "new myths" of [...] zation, and so on, cannot ob[...] "old realities" of the Delta [...] that served as the basis for the [...] of the Viet Cong movement.

Traditions and discipline

PETER YOUNG and J. P. LAWFORD (Editors) :
History of the British Army
304pp. Arthur Barker. £3 3s.

The history of the British Army with all its campaigns and its vicissitudes in peace and war is too long to be told in anything more than outline in a single volume, and the contributors to this symposium have wisely and happily laid their emphasis on the men who lived and fought in it, and the conditions, usually adverse, in which they served by land and sea in so many different climates.

The general background is all too familiar: parsimony and neglect in peace and commitments in war far outranging the resources available; a normal state of affairs when political expediency is allowed to take the place of defence policy. From time to time some outstanding character appears on the scene and conditions at once improve, as they did under the shrewd management of William III and the brilliant leadership and administration of Marlborough, only to be allowed to lapse again as soon as the smoke had cleared away. It is recorded elsewhere that at the end of the Seven Years War the government did not even wait for the Blues to come home before reducing them by nearly half their strength, allowing the redundant to sell their worn-out horses for their own profit before embarkation, by way of compensation; in addition they received nine days' pay and their own tattered clothing.

Recruiting policy was not far removed from the press gang and "the conscription of the destitute". It is not surprising that, apart from a leavening of volunteers and real professional soldiers, the majority, as David Chandler tells us, were very unwilling warriors indeed and could only be controlled by a ferocious discipline from which the innocent suffered as much as the guilty. So "the Army passed over into Flanders and swore horribly". What is more surprising in the circumstances is that, in spite of it all, it fought valiantly, and it is impossible to read General Savory's splendid account of Minden without a thrill of pride. It might be added that, so hard does tradition die, nearly 200 years later, in spite of malnutrition, disease and hardship, soldiers of the 5th Fusiliers in a Japanese prison camp celebrated Minden Day by wearing in what remained of their hats the traditional red and white roses, on this occasion made of white jungle flowers and bits of red cloth taken from a Japanese flag.

The wars with revolutionary France and the era of Wellington have here been ably covered by Antony Brett-James against a background of the immense dispersion imposed on the army by Pitt's "blue water" policy. Destinations, apart from Flanders, were India; Corsica; St. Lucia, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Capetown; Trinidad; The Helder; Montevideo; Walcheren; Sweden; Portugal and Spain. It was fortunate that expeditions to Venezuela and Mexico, and one round Cape Horn to Chile to be followed by a march across the Andes into Argentina, were never launched. Sea transport conditions were indescribably bad. All in all, government policy is estimated here to have cost the British army 100,000 men dead or permanently incapacitated in five years, and the 40,000 who perished in 1794-6 exceeded the total losses of W[...] ton's army in the Peninsular W[...]

The story moves on to the [...] ssat" period with the co[...] India, the Crimea, the M[...] the many colonial wars and [...] expeditions of the second [...] the nineteenth century, all of [...] are very well done. Then co[...] Boer War, "the last of the [...] men's Wars", where the [...] taught the army much in the [...] straight shooting, cover and [...] flage which was to be val[...] 1914. Next, the Kaiser's Wa[...] ended with the British army [...] to bear the brunt, and al[...] we know. The inevitable [...] between the two German [...] appropriately dealt with by [...] Sir Basil Liddell Hart, and [...] résumés of the Second Wo[...] by General Essame (W[...] Middle East) and Lieutena[...] nel Lawford (Far East) [...] the pattern was repeated on [...] ing canvas.

The story is, as Peter Yo[...] in a postcript to this volum[...] triumph and disaster, and [...] British army, as in 1940, [...] ing to sustain it but its tra[...] its discipline. The units [...] ments whose exploits hav[...] clearly and poignantly out[...] have recently been pr[...] amalgamated to the point [...] tion; few indeed have re[...] identities and confiden[...] once went so far to sustai[...] their frequent adversities, [...] are left once again to fa[...] commitments with a shortag[...] all, of infantry.

The contributions to the [...] sium are excellent and [...] well deserved tribute to the [...] soldier over the years.

Post-symbolist avant-garde

[...]MIR MARKOV :
[...] Futurism
[...] MacGibbon and Kee. £8 8s.

[...] Futurism is perhaps the plum [...] in the whole of Russian litera[...]. It is rich in memorable charac[...] [...]trages and scandals, it covers [...]exhaustible range of literary [...] and manners, and it has given [...] much of the greatest modern [...] poetry. Yet, by a series of [...], it is also one of the least-[...] subjects in the whole of Rus[...]ture. This is the first history [...] Futurism in any language. [...] subject is of course strewn [...] difficulties. Most of the litera[...] is hard to obtain. Good edi[...] now exist of Khlebnikov, [...]ovsky, Pasternak and [...]ev; but the vast majority of [...]ets, their books, almanacs, and [...]tos, are almost unknown. [...] idiosyncratic practices of [...] publishers, the small [...] of copies printed—usually in [...] (and that sometimes further [...]d by police confiscation)—the [...] of some Futurists for pseu[...], the frequency of imitations [...]ses, and on top of all this [...]otic conditions of the revolu[...] [...]d civil war, when much literature was irretrievably lost: all these have made the study of Russian Futurism a formidable task.

Professor Markov has made his way through this confusion with admirable lucidity: indeed probably only Kruchenykh (who for all his undisputable talents would hardly make a reliable historian) could surpass him in knowledge of the texts and personalities involved. For most readers, Futurism is identical with Cubo-Futurism, with a vague awareness of Centrifuge and Ego-Futurism hovering somewhere on the fringes. *Russian Futurism* presents a very different picture of the movement: the origins are traced back to "impressionism", and subsequent chapters are devoted to the main Futurist groups, Hylaea, Ego-Futurism, The Mezzanine of Poetry, Cubo-Futurism (a metamorphosis of Hylaea), Centrifuge and their numerous derivatives. The chapters "Years of Flowering" and "Decline" deal with the later development of the major poets, and the achievement of the post-revolutionary group in Tiflis "41°". The final impression is one of extraordinary richness, but also of some confusion. This is partly the result of Professor Markov's chosen method.

The aims and methods of this history are defined in the preface:

> I have tried to avoid analyses, definitions and general judgments. This book is more or less a chronological accumulation of facts, mostly dealing with books. . . . I feel (and here I might be wrong) that such a stringing together of facts is preferable to focusing on and discussing, one at a time, important aspects of Russian futurism.

This sums up the strengths and weaknesses of the book. Professor Markov is primarily interested in the poets and the poetry of the movement, and rather less in the theoretical and historical background. The book is full of material about individual Futurists, their personal idiosyncrasies, their poetic originality and achievements. There is so much that is new here that much that is familiar has had to go by the board. The work of Mayakovsky and Khlebnikov, in particular, does not receive the weight one would expect in a book in which they are otherwise so prominent. On the other hand, a number of Futurist poets—Yelena Guro, Kruchenykh, Benedikt Livshits, Shershenevich and the *Zaum'* dramatist Zdanevich—acquire a totally unexpected significance and stature. The reappraisal (and, in some cases, the discovery) of these artists is the outstanding achievement of this history.

On the debit side, the wider view of Futurism as a whole is rather sketchy. Was it, anyway, a single movement, or a group of disparate movements, united by no common feature other than the desire to be associated with a fashionable name? We are told that "the very word 'futurism' is often used incorrectly", but we are never given any idea of what a correct usage would be—although the concept hovers tantalizingly round the corner. Only at the very end of the book are a few definitions hazarded: "a post-symbolist movement in Russian poetry of 1910-30 which, roughly, put under the same roof all avant-garde forces"—in which case the possibility of an "incorrect" usage seems to disappear. This is followed on the next (and last) page by a new formulation: "The history of Russian futurism seems to me an imperfect and disorganized manifestation of a clear aesthetic idea, that of poetry growing directly from language." In that case some analyses of Futurist poems would surely have been helpful; and the idea is surely too interesting to throw out on the last page of the book? Yet even so some doubts still persist. Does either of these definitions manage to include Severyanin, who was, after all, the "first to use the word 'futurism' in a Russian context"?

In the same way the crucial question of the role of Marinetti in Russian Futurism is never really tackled. Mayakovsky and Shershenevich are sometimes linked with him because of their urbanism, their cult of speed and technology, and their fondness for onomatopoeia. But Shershenevich was the only Russian actually to translate the verse of Marinetti into Russian, and we are told that he was the only one who "took Marinetti as a starting-point and attempted to create a Russian equivalent". At the end of the book, however, Professor Markov writes:

> I distinctly saw that Marinetti's futurism was much more of an influence in Russia than is generally thought, and more than the Russian futurists wanted to acknowledge.

But this conviction is not conveyed to the reader, chiefly because of the author's chosen approach.

One can therefore only regret the decision to omit such questions from the scheme of the book, for the lack of analysis (both of futurist theory and technique) certainly weakens it as a history of Russian Futurism: it remains an account of the Russian Futurists. But, given these reservations, Professor Markov has written a fascinating book. He is at his best in evoking the characters of individual Futurists and their works. *Russian Futurism* also contains some intriguing portraits and photographs of the leading figures and some specimen pages from their books, together with a thorough bibliography which is in itself a considerable achievement.

Finally, an eyebrow might be raised at the price: the American edition is selling at $12.

[...]he revolution's guiltless children

[...] AVRICH :
[...]dt 1921
[...] Princeton University Press.
[...]. Oxford University Press.

[...]dly number of somewhat sensa[...] and one-sided articles, essays [...]ooks—more by western than by [...] writers—have been devoted to [...]ronstadt revolt or mutiny (the [...]ends to vary with the sympa[...] of the writer) of 1921. Almost [...] years after the event Dr. Avrich [...] given us what may fairly be [...] the *first well-balanced* and [...]nably *objective* account of this [...]c episode. The sources, contem[...]y and retrospective, tend to be [...]onally coloured and impres[...]. But, subject to a few [...] points, we can, by reading [...]ok, know in substance what [...]ed and speculate, on the basis [...] substantial body of evidence, [...] happened.

[...] sailors of Kronstadt had a [...] of turbulence and indis[...] at the time of the revolution. [...] these qualities were held in [...]. Isolated in their island for[...] they had partly escaped the [...] influences of the first three [...] of the Bolshevik regime. The [...]tion of workers among them [...] to have diminished, and that [...]sants increased; and, while [...] were amenable to Bolshe[...]rly discipline, revolutionary [...] were more likely to be [...] with Social-Revolutionary [...]archist traditions.

[...] leading members of the [...]ionary Committee which [...]ed and directed the insur[...] were Ukrainians, and a dis[...]ionate number of the sailors [...]id to be Ukrainian as well. [...] might account for the appear[...] of some anti-semitic slogans; [...] other national overtones are [...]ble. What is quite certain is [...]ociation of the revolt with [...] discontent, roused by the [...] measures of requisition and [...]tion to which the peasants [...]en subjected throughout the [...]. Kronstadt was one of [...], though the most dra[...] of a series of those demon[...] of peasant unrest which [...] Lenin of the need to [...] the rigours of War Com[...] and retreat into the conci[...]atitudes of the New Eco[...] Policy (which Ryazanov [...] a peasant Brest"). Tukh[...] hurried off after sup[...] the Kronstadt revolt to [...] to deal with a peasant [...] which had been going on for [...] months.

The question of foreign aid or inspiration behind the revolt cannot be avoided, if only because Soviet writers treated it as a "White" conspiracy fostered by the imperialist powers. With such recent memories of the civil war, this belief was natural and indeed plausible. It is certain that no material aid from outside reached the insurgents: it was indeed their total isolation which made their defeat inevitable. But this may well have been the result of divided counsels or bungled organization, or of a premature start caused by spontaneous pressures. Dr. Avrich has found among the "White" archives an anonymous memorandum of January or February, 1921, discussing the impending rising in Kronstadt and ways and means of supporting it; and the prospects of a revolt were eagerly canvassed in February in the émigré press in Paris. It is difficult to believe that no contacts took place, or that no encouragement was given, though no documentary evidence of this has come to light. The French government, sounded by the émigrés, was evidently unwilling to intervene. No other government is known to have been approached.

The insurgents published a daily newspaper, the *Izvestiya* of the Revolutionary Committee, which was later reprinted in Czechoslovakia; and from this source Dr. Avrich has made a careful study of their programme and ideals. Economically they stood on what was virtually the Social-Revolutionary platform—small and equal peasant holdings, worked without hired labour, and free to dispose of their produce. Politically, they adopted the Bolshevik slogan, "All Power to the Soviets", and denounced the regime for having put the dictatorship of the party and a bureaucratic machine in its place, and thus betrayed the ideals of the revolution. Their conception was basically that of the anarchists—"free communes", linked in some loose and voluntary federation.

But it was also close to that of the various opposition groups within the Bolshevik Party—the "Left" Opposition led by Bukharin against the Brest-Litovsk treaty, the "Workers' Opposition" of Shlyapnikov and Kollontai, and the "Democratic Centralists". In this sense it represented the idealistic and utopian strain in communism, eclipsed after the victory of the revolution by the harsh needs of organization, state-building and industrial and military discipline. The memory of the Kronstadt rebels survived, in Dr. Avrich's phrase as "the revolution's guiltless children". The moral balance-sheet, like most of the balance-sheets of history, is elusive and unsatisfactory:

> Kronstadt presents a situation in which the historian can sympathize with the rebels, and yet concede that the Bolsheviks were justified in subduing them. To recognize this, indeed, is to grasp the full tragedy of Kronstadt.

Seen in retrospect, Kronstadt had perhaps no great influence on the course of history. Other events of March, 1921, which took place at the same time as the suppression of Kronstadt—the trade treaty with Great Britain, the peace treaty with Poland, friendship treaties with Turkey and Persia—may have been more significant landmarks and turning points. The N.E.P. was not the product of Kronstadt: the whole plan had been worked out in detail and sent to the party committee in February. Lenin, whose power and prestige now stood infinitely higher than at the time of Brest-Litovsk three years earlier, would easily have pushed through reforms which were unpopular with the party stalwarts. But it is true that the fright of Kronstadt gave them a smooth passage through the party congress.

More important was the effect of Kronstadt on the internal organization of the regime, though here too it did no more than speed up a process which was already in fairly rapid motion. The narrow circle within which a precarious tolerance was grudgingly extended to a surviving handful of Social-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks was constricted farther—soon to reach vanishing point. Within the party the calls for discipline and conformity, and threats of penalties for dissidents, were intensified. The centralization of authority under the dictatorship of the party was fast becoming a reality. This, too, was one of the tragedies of Kronstadt. It helped to strengthen the very abuses against which it had set out to protest.

The China trade

CLIFFORD M. FOUST :
Muscovite and Mandarin
424pp. North Carolina Press. London: Oxford University Press. £4 15s.

This is a detailed study of Russian trade and commercial relations with China from the Treaty of Kiakhta (1727) to the first years of the nineteenth century. Pleasantly written and carefully researched, it can be regarded (in its author's words) as a "selective study in Russian economic and entrepreneurial history of the eighteenth century", but it raises a number of important general questions.

Firstly, Mr. Foust argues convincingly that in these early years of Russian-Chinese relations trade was the dominant goal of most Russians, both state and private persons. Although relations were disturbed by numerous issues such as the location of the borders, the control of deserters and fugitives across established frontiers, and the residence of Russian priests and students in Peking, the Russians repeatedly drew back from acts or words that might threaten their trade with China.

Secondly, Mr. Foust's study of the China trade shows how it gradually built up and achieved a measure of affluence in the second and third quarters of the eighteenth century, thus contributing some hard fact to the study of the economic history of the badly neglected post-Petrine period.

Thirdly, the author illuminates the vexed question of state monopolies, particularly in the reign of Catherine II, for he shows that in the China trade, at any rate, economic theory or predilection were quite absent and the state's monopolies were abolished because they had become outmoded and had outlived their usefulness.

On the items of trade Mr. Foust provides some interesting analysis: the vast bulk of Russian exports were natural or at best semiprocessed goods, such as furs and hides, the Chinese neither needing nor wanting Russian manufactures. By contrast the Chinese exported mainly cottons, silks and teas. As Mr. Foust expresses it, "this was not a matter of a 'colonial' east supplying raw materials and resources to an industrially progressive and energetic western economy". Mr. Foust refers to Alexander Radishchev's "Letter on the China Trade", but regrettably does not analyse this brief but important essay. He has, however, produced a valuable monograph, and if we were to get a few more of similar quality on other aspects of Russian economic enterprise in the eighteenth century, it would be progress indeed.

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Madison's progress

The Papers of James Madison
Volume 6: 1 January, 1783-30 April, 1783.
Edited by William T. Hutchinson and William M. E. Rachal.
545pp. University of Chicago Press. £6 15s.

The latest volume of the Madison Papers shows the demure Virginian moving steadily upwards not only in the *cursus honorum* of the new Republic but in effective influence, if not power. For power was indeed difficult to achieve in the ill-organized, bankrupt, fissiparous body politic whose formal independence had been recognized by the Treaty of Versailles by the quondam ruling empire but was regarded with almost equal scepticism at the Courts of St. James's and Versailles.

The difficulties facing the new power were certainly great. The great figures of the Revolution were retiring or moving to tasks formally more important than those open to members of the Continental Congress. The primitive federal constitution of the Articles of Confederation was working badly. Washington, though occasionally intervening in moments of crisis, was going back for good to Mount Vernon; Franklin was about to return to the politics of Pennsylvania from Paris. Jefferson was relieving the Sage in Paris, and John Adams was about to give the English ruling class their first experience of his formidable dynasty. Robert Morris was playing the game of retiral from his post as "Financier", a transatlantic Necker. The way was open for younger, less illustrious men, notably for Madison and Hamilton.

One of the most interesting—and most debated—themes of this period is the character and effectiveness of the partnership between the two most brilliant among the second revolutionary generation. They collaborated rather more closely than either Madison in his old age or the quarrelsome and Jacksonian son of Alexander Hamilton liked to admit. But, in fact, Madison and Hamilton were closer than party tradition later made respectable. Hamilton, it is true, was less diplomatic than Madison; but each shared in the frustrations of the federal compact in its practice if not in its formal possibilities. But both had much to do. Madison, like Jefferson, was a more bookish man than Hamilton, and his suggestions for a reference library have some of the interest of the great Jefferson catalogue, later on a nucleus of the Library of Congress.

Madison's notes on debates in Congress are, naturally, a good deal less interesting than his greatest work, the notes on the Constitutional Convention; but they are very interesting, if only for their illumination of the views of that capable but ambiguous Scot, James Wilson, and Madison is seen as defending a high federal doctrine which he never really abandoned.

But immediate and pressing problems postponed decisions, even projects on the working of the new federal system. There were too many immediate problems to be dealt with, or at any rate botched up. There was the very natural annoyance of Vergennes (here given a superfluous particule) at the sharp practice of the American delegation at Versailles in making what was virtually a separate treaty with Great Britain. If Vergennes had foreseen later history he might have amended a famous Austrian boast, for to the French Court the Americans might well have seemed resolved to surprise the world by their ingratitude!

But the great French foreign minister had to swallow his bile. That was what the world was like, even a world inhabited by virtuous Plutarchian republicans. (Naturally, Vergennes understood and accepted the attitude of that moderately ethical character, Franklin, better than he did the rancorous virtue of John Jay or even of John Adams. Of Jay, at any rate, the French might have said, anticipating a famous comment made in the National Assembly: "les morts qui parlent".)

We have signs of the usual distrust evoked in nearly all breasts by the character of Shelburne. There are the endless arguments over the more or less justified claims of the various speculators (or patriots) who had, like the Irishman, Oliver Pollock, bet on the success of the Rebels. The editing, as usual, is exemplary, even reminding us of Madison's later emendations. And despite the formidable difficulties facing the new power, what was to become the traditional self-esteem of the young and necessarily virtuous Republic finds a magniloquent expression. Congress addressed the State in tones that would not have been out of place in much later Congresses -or in Dickens's "The Citizens of the U.S. are responsible for the greatest trust confided to a political society". Alas, as the two-hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence approaches, it is not only the cynical, sceptical, uncandid, jealous and effete states of the rest of the world who wonder if what was to be called "the last best hope of earth" has quite lived up to the prospectus. This deplorable decline of faith would not have surprised Hamilton nor, one suspects, would it have been a complete shock to Madison.

Canada for the general

KENNETH McNAUGHT:
The History of Canada
336pp. Heinemann Educational. £2 10s. Penguin. 8s.

Most historians of Canada who achieve any reputation in their field of special interest seem to be sooner or later induced by some publisher or other to write a "popular" history of Canada intended to inform an intelligent but uninstructed public. Each of these histories, as they appear, reveals itself to be as much an account of the author's relation with the Canadian present as it is an account of the Canadian past. This is particularly so of *The History of Canada*, simultaneously published under this title by Heinemann Educational and in paperback as *The Pelican History of Canada*.

The most rewarding part of this book is Professor McNaught's final chapter, "Postwar Patterns". This is an essay which states and analyses the central issues of contemporary Canadian politics. The author is able to do this better than most of his predecessors in this field because he has managed through his detailed study of men like J. S. Wordsworth and events like the Winnipeg general strike to escape from the straitjacket of liberal and conservative thinking about Canada which set limits to the achievements of historians like Lower and Creighton. Professor McNaught points out that the working class and the intellectual left exist in Canada as they do in most industrial societies, and that these are sources of social energy even though they do not win elections and have never had anything but a very small share in political power. In Canada the power-seekers and election-winners have for many generations depended for success on appropriating the ideas of the intellectual left and inventing lures for the working class.

For leftist aspirants to public office this has been a very unrewarding set of circumstances, but it has not been necessarily bad for the development of public policy. Canada has become a society in which the state's concern for welfare, both federally and provincially, is now well developed. So far as public ownership of the means of production is concerned, the business class in Canada has long subscribed to the notion that the state should develop and control through public corporations basic factors in the economy such as transport facilities, electric power supplies and a limited number of industrial processes.

Professor McNaught does not rely on an economic interpretation of Canadian history. He has incorporated the wisdom of Harold Innis but has not allowed himself to be dominated by it. Political factors are autonomous elements in his history, and never more so than at the present time. He subscribes to the view, now becoming well established, that the Canadian constitution is not the British North America Act, with its amendments and interpretations, but a continuing and changing set of political relations which are defined and re-defined in every generation. Canadian politics tend to be about the constitution because group relationships are the reasons behind the reasons for decisions on more particular matters.

What Nasser was all about
What Egypt is all about

Egypt, the Crucible
by Harry Hopkins

"Shrewd and penetrating"—*New Statesman*
"Mass of valuable information"—*Guardian*
"Has got the feel of Egypt"—*Economist*
"Intelligent, objective and highly readable"—*Listener*

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Illustrated, £5

Upstream and do

DONALD W. LATHRAP:
The Upper Amazon
256pp. Thames and Hudson. £2 10s.

Amazonia is not a place which the European mind associates with a population explosion nor recognizes as the heartland of a culture. However, if the thesis which Professor Lathrap presents in this book is correct, the view and reality of Amazonia as a "green desert" are literally of our own making. The European intruder unable to come to terms with the Amazonian environment destroyed those who had.

The development of the Tropical Forest culture and the related topic of population movements within the lowland region of South America have been subjects of dispute for some decades. The argument about culture development has resolved itself into those who see modern Tropical Forest culture as the broken down remnants of a former more complex culture and those who see the existing forest tribes as typifying the original Tropical Forest culture from which the more complex coastal and riverine societies developed. Donald Lathrap is a supporter of the deculturation theory in this argument, and regards the Tropical Forest peoples of today as examples of tribes who had to shed many of their cultural refinements as a result of having been forced by other Amerindians or Europeans into a less favourable environment, away from the main rivers.

The protagonists in the argument about population movements can be divided into those who claim that migrations occurred downstream and those who say that they were upstream. Professor Lathrap's position here is unorthodox and original, for he argues that the source of the migrations was the very centre of the Amazon basin in the region where the Amazon and the Rio Negro join. From here, he claims, an ever-expanding population pushed out waves of people in all directions: upstream into the headwaters of the Amazon, south to central Brazil, north along the Rio Negro, the Casiquiare Canal, the Orinoco and thus on to the coast and into the Caribbean Islands, and finally down the Amazon to its mouth and the east coast of the continent.

The basis of his arg the key to the cultural Amazon basin is to ap limited is the amount of Within Amazonia there i tant distinction to be m the active flood plain a alluvial deposits. It is e only 5 per cent of th approximately is availa exploitation, but th ciated with the active particularly well su development. It has tural potential, and th vide a reliable source of easy means of commu the suitability of this competition for it which to account for the pop ments in the Amazon b beyond.

The evidence which Lathrap produces to su idea is both linguistic and logical, mainly the latter logical investigation in A faced with a number of First, the material cult inhabitants mainly con which quickly rot away, under tropical conditions. old settlement sites are locate because either th quickly obscures them or sweeps them away. systematic investigation cult and archaeology has on chance in finding pottery remains for its It is not, therefore, surp archaeological evidence nia is sporadic: but th evidence, so far as it g much to support Profe rap's thesis. However, it said that his case is yet p to do this it is necessary t the postulated heartla tery of the same style date than that found on t phery of the region. This be done.

This is a good and book, and one which cultu rians of South America afford to ignore. Its singl back is that it falls into between the informed the specialist. For the too much knowledge too much detail given. For the there is not enough detail and are some generalizations whi duce a sense of unease.

Tribe on the increase

LAURA GILPIN:
The Enduring Navaho
263pp. University of Texas Press (American University Publishers Group). £8 7s.

The title of this illuminating book is well chosen. The Navajo "nation" is the largest of all the American Indian confederations. Now numbering more than 100,000, this formidable people is recovering from a chequered and, in not very remote times, disastrous history. Far better than most tribal Indians, they have not only increased and multiplied but have also adjusted to the double problems presented by the losing war between the tribal inheritance of largely arid territorial assets and the increasing acquisition of the skills necessary to thrive in the modern American West.

Miss Gilpin is a frank partisan. She thinks that the Navajo are a very remarkable people (they are) and that they have shown great self-discipline and ingenuity in adjusting to the difficult world of atomic energy as well as more and more serious aridity. The survival and growth of the Navajo and their increasingly successful adaptation to the dangerous modern world make her narrative and, still more, her photographs a success story, but most of the success is due to their political as well as their technical skills. They have, of course, suffered from white plundering and worse. The local governments have in some cases been rapacious, in ot competent. The missionar in the not remote past, ha turning the Navajo into d the white man or victim compulsory Christianizatio

Miss Gilpin does not wrongs done to the Nav but her greatest service to their culture. Their present and more hopeful her photographs that what a remarkable Navajo were but what a re adaptation they are mak strange and physically de environment. That the Na survive, will increase and cannot be doubted, that adjust to a world very from the lunar landscape Mexico and Arizona doubted. The Governme United States is more more deserving of trust, for real partnership than Senator Goldwater is a ent white friend of the In was Senator Albert F Pueblo neighbours of th may think their Southwestern indigenous greater than that of the N Pueblo miniature skyscr impressive than the hogans Navajo, but if the often borrowed, their are impressive. This would have pleased mirable product of th School of *Literae Hum* late Clyde Kluckhohn Gilpin refers as if he

eyond the mushroom Messiah

M. ALLEGRO:
d of a Road
MacGibbon and Kee. 35s.

egro made his name with ular book on the Dead Sea With the publication of *The Mushroom and the Cross* he notoriety. To anyone who to associate Dr. Allegro's with phallic theories his new come as a disappointment. the preface and first chap states his thesis that both and Christianity derive an (imaginary) Sumerian cult centring on a sacred room the fly-agaric to be and that both Moses and are just a couple of mushrooms almost everyone else; and due ce is paid to the One God, mighty penis in the skies, ing semen in the violence of n".

so often that eminent schol together to denounce the a colleague in a letter to rs, but a whole galaxy of and other philologians did this in the case of Dr. *The Sacred Mushroom Cross*. They were quite do so, since he claimed to proved" his thesis on purely al grounds—and nothing, of course, has been demonstrated, let alone proved. With or without Dr. Allegro (whether he be mushroom or man), Semitic studies remain exactly where they were.

It is, then, nothing short of awe-inspiring to find him preening himself on having proved once and for all that Jesus never existed as a man but lives eternally (as do Moses, Peter and Paul, and most major prophetic figures) in the shape of the mildly poisonous fly-agaric which is born and dies and is ever reborn again, and which, so Dr. Allegro would have us believe, causes mystic states as extraordinary as those produced by L.S.D. He would have been more convincing if he had conducted an experiment or two with the sacred mushroom on himself. Perhaps he is going to do just that now that he has retired to the Isle of Man.

However, *The End of a Road* is not primarily about the fly-agaric: that is simply taken for granted. Christianity, you must understand, received a staggering blow when Darwin discovered evolution, and it has now received its *coup de grâce* at the hands of Dr. Allegro. The two discoveries are on the same level of certainty. So Dr. Allegro, conscientious and responsible citizen that he is, sees himself in the role of a latter-day prophet (or mushroom) designated, we must suppose, by that "mighty penis in the skies" to tell modern man how to live now that religion and the religions have been exposed for the mushroom-drug-bemused nonsense they are. "We shall discuss", says Dr. Allegro, "how the present catastrophe of a discredited Christianity can be turned to good account through seizing the opportunity for fresh creative thinking in a society freed from the inhibitions of religious dogma." Alas, what we get is not a clarion call to purposeful action but a damp squib.

Oddly enough the squib has a vaguely Chinese flavour—not the flavour of Chairman Mao (Dr. Allegro has no use for revolutionaries), but that of the immemorial Tao and the mysterious alternations of the *yin* and the *yang*. No doubt the author is unaware of the vaguely Taoist nature of his thoughts on universal harmony, since there is no evidence that he has seriously got down to Chinese philology; but the cast of his mind emerges as decidedly Taoist all the same, though with neo-Confucian overtones. Hence morality is defined as meaning "living together in harmony", but just how this harmony is to be achieved Dr. Allegro seems to have no idea. "Creative activity in the home" is scarcely a solution, particularly if, like the Jews yesterday or the Palestinians today, you have no home. "Helping your children do their homework, or your wife strip wallpaper, or your village run a youth club", admirable and middle-class activities though they are, are scarcely a universal panacea for a world stripped of religion and now at last face to face with that terrible red mushroom. In Dr. Allegro's hands the "Great Learning" and the "*Mean*" of the neo-Confucians are reduced to the rhythm of the British middle class with all its jolly humdrum togetherness.

The damp squib is also a very old squib—a humanist squib which had freshness and style in the hands of Voltaire but which is too tired to go off in the hands of our philologian turned *Hausfrau*. He talks a lot about restoring the "balance of nature", but does not seem to have noticed that this balance is maintained by the mutual devouring of one living thing by another. Or perhaps he has, since he advocates curtailing the life of the old, an extremely daring idea, he seems to think, but scarcely new.

Although, with reference to Christianity, Dr. Allegro says grandly at the end of his preface, "Let the dead bury their dead", about half of the book is devoted to exhuming and reburying this particular corpse. It has all been done very much better before and, in any case, Dr. Allegro does not seem to be particularly well informed. He is perfectly entitled to attack the South American church for having been in league with the rich and powerful, but he might have mentioned, if not the Jesuits in Paraguay in the seventeenth century, then at least the sharp left turn the church has taken in South America today.

It is incomprehensible that a student of Semitics should write: "One of the strengths of this belief in an after-life is that it lifts man from the order of perishable flesh to that of the angels." Has he never heard of *Sheol*, of Enkidu's fearful vision of the house of the dead, or even of Achilles's despairing realism in Hades? And lastly, what possible point is there in quoting the New Testament as evidence for anything if its authors were either mushrooms or else concerned in a paranoid way with making trilingual puns about mushrooms?

On the last page, the prophet passes the buck to the young despite their irritating radicalism and half-baked mysticism. They will grow up, he says (and nobody is likely to dispute that), and will, no doubt, like their elders, help their wives with the wallpaper and the nappies in a bourgeois paradise from which the accursed fungus will at last have been expelled. The message is not quite the *logos spermatikos* that *The Sacred Mushroom and the Cross* had led us to expect,

ck to the Son of God

C. KING:
tian View of the Mushroom
Hodder and Stoughton. 25s.

H. JACQUES:
ushroom and the Bride
ver's Examination and Refutation of J. M. Allegro's book *The Mushroom and the Cross*.
Derby: The Citadel Press.

ight have known. Let some rite a silly book about Christian theology, or, better Christ himself, and you will ately find the orthodox (Anglican) clergy rushing in of orthodoxy against the new One remembers the "death" controversy, "Christian", and all that nonsense good clerics thought worth defutation. But still, that was he family, and at least the fig Jesus remained relatively un Then along comes Dr. with his mushroom Messiah. ure enough, two estimable divines immediately rush defence of orthodox doctrine.

John C. King has reason to no doubt, since he teaches education as well as literature in a grammar and it cannot be pleasant here Christian to be twitted h schoolboys in some such these:

, it looks as if your Jesus is mushroom after all. Dr. Alle so, and Dr. Allegro is a professor who has written a ized book with masses of that must be O.K. because in all kinds of funny scripts ly real experts can under ease Sir, you're not really a n too, are you?

be very trying indeed. So you do about it but rush it to the greater glory of ego? It is intriguing to the fact that the same issued Dr. Allegro's orig shroom fantasy and Mr. ly refutation of what he is ugh to call the "mushroom

a great pity that Canon should feel that the Allegro could make nonsense of his ife, and that it therefore the most careful considera reply". To treat it with the ousness that he bestows on it is surely a mistake, for it merely inflates that mushroom to the proportions it has assumed in Dr. Allegro's imagination. The theory seems to be that even out of Dr. Allegro's perversity much good may arise. Over against the evil world of toadstools, drugs, and ritual copulation which, in the Allegro mythology, spread from ancient Sumer throughout the whole of the Near Eastern and Mediterranean world, can now be set the ideal of Christian marriage typified, it seems, by Hosea's stormy union with the more than flighty Gomer.

It is a pity that Canon Jacques does not quote the Jerusalem Bible's version of God's extraordinary command to Hosea. For where the New English Bible, in its usual committee-room English, says, "Go, take a wanton woman for your wife" (can you imagine anyone—God, man, or mushroom, ever *saying* that in English?), the Jerusalem Bible has, "Go, marry a whore", which seems very much more adapted to the case for, at this juncture, Yahweh's marriage with Israel is going very badly indeed. Canon Jacques is particularly devoted to Hosea and hopes that his book may encourage others to read him. If it does, they would be well advised to try the Jerusalem version.

Mr. King's approach to Dr. Allegro and his mushroom is very different. They offer him, he thinks, "an opportunity of restating belief in full-blooded supernatural Christianity". One had hoped that at last a Christian had come forward who would and could make Christianity not only credible but relevant to modern society; but, clearly, this is not what Mr. King means, for he simply repeats the old phrases without any attempt to make them comprehensible to the genuinely sympathetic agnostic who just cannot see how three hours' pain on a cross endured by even a man-God can possibly have "saved" the world, particularly as it is obvious that the world has *not* in fact been saved.

All that Mr. King means by "restatement", however, seems to be a "with-it" approach, enlivened, rather unnecessarily, with plenty of Dr. Allegro's phallic vocabulary in a lurid description of a fertility cult, the purpose of which is anything but clear, since, as the author himself admits, Dr. Allegro is not interested in reviving the orgies that, according to him, characterized early Christian worship and which, as practised in the cult of the Baalim, caused Yahweh to use language so coarse in Ezekiel xxiii as to arouse Canon Jacques to denounce it as a "revolting chapter". Well, perhaps "profligates big-membered as donkeys, ejaculating as violently as stallions" (Jerusalem version again) is going a bit far; but Mr. King is not so squeamish, and seems rather pleased that Yahweh sometimes uses a vocabulary not unlike that of Dr. Allegro since it shows that the Bible is not, after all, "prudish". Whoever said it was?

This "with-it" Anglicanism is really all rather tiresome, and what kind of service does Mr. King think he is rendering Christianity by telling us that Jesus was just the chap the good newspaperman would take to because he told the truth? There are plenty of other people who have told the truth, whether there were newspapermen around or not. And then all that stuff about the "man in the traffic jam" instead of the more conventional man in the street, all because we have to keep up with the times, don't we? And all that Eng. Lit. thrown in for no other reason than that Mr. King happens to have read it at Oxford and seems to enjoy displaying his accomplishments.

Mr. King insists that Jesus was the last word of God to man. He is a teacher of religious education, and therefore presumably knows that a few hundred million Muslims believe that the Koran, not Jesus, was God's final revelation to man. He might at least have mentioned that awkward fact. "The message of Jesus", he says, "is as plain as a pikestaff—or as plain as a motorway direction sign." Jesus's own disciples did not find his teaching all that plain, and not all users of motorways find their direction signs foolproof. No matter, we have to be "with-it", and to be with-it, it seems, you must have a car and enough money to buy one with.

It is not Dr. Allegro's mushroom from which Christianity needs to be protected but the clerical whiz-kids and all their posturing. It would be too much to hope that Dr. Allegro's *Symphonie Fantastique* has now been brought to its close; it is to be feared that we have yet to hear the "Marche au Supplice" and the "Witches' Sabbath". Well, that should be good, clean fun, too.

Failure of the papacy

KARL OTMAR VON ARETIN:
The Papacy and the Modern World
Translated by Roland Hill.
256pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson: World University Library. 35s. (Paperback, 18s.).

A recurring theme of Christian—as indeed of any religious—history has been the demarcation of areas of authority, the setting of the boundaries of the city of God and the city of man. And the past two centuries have seen such radical changes in the structure of human society that it can hardly be surprising that the inherited assumptions of Catholic ecclesiology were inadequate to meet them. The subject of Professor Von Aretin's book is in effect the failure of the papacy to understand the nature of a secularized world. The forces unleashed by the French Revolution, destructive as they evidently were of much of the church's privilege and property, were to lead to even more basic challenges to the church's role among men. The growth of nationalism, the effects of the industrial revolution, the rise of international communism, the general laicization of western society—all were seen as threats to the established order, and therefore to be denounced. The characteristic response was Pius IX's "Syllabus of Errors", with its castigation of "liberalism" and "indifferentism" as maladies of a godless age.

But, for the popes, the church's impact on the world could hardly be separated from the facts of history, and Italian history at that. Throughout the nineteenth century the Italian accent in Catholic affairs was dominant, and can now be seen as disastrous. It is hard to believe—but useful to remember—that there were prominent clerics who were prepared to make the Pope's temporal power an article of belief. The Lateran Treaties of 1929 were at least fifty years too late, just as Leo XIII's encyclical *Rerum Novarum* was far too delayed an attempt to interpret social and industrial changes which the church had resisted for so long.

Professor Von Aretin gives a clear account of a crowded story, and, if he seems to place undue emphasis on the German intellectual currents of the time, that is a corrective to the sort of history that relies on political events and ignores the cultural context in which they must be understood. He has much that is valuable to say about the theological Bourbonism that reached its sinister climax in the Anti-Modernism of the reign of Pius X, and he enables us to appreciate the ambivalence of Pius XII, formed as he was in the climate of concordats, with their pathetic concern to preserve for the church the vested interests that belonged to an age that was over.

The present situation of the church can only be understood in the light of this recent past. The achievement of John XXIII was not so much a reversal of the policies of his predecessors—he was himself the most traditional of men—as a simple recognition that the old world was ended. If the church's mission was to have any meaning in the modern world, then the old suspicions must be dispersed and a new openness must begin. For this a Council was necessary, so that the church at large should be truly involved in a renewal that would affect every one of its members. Seen against the background so accurately described by Professor Von Aretin, the contemporary crisis of the Roman Catholic Church can be seen for what it truly is: not just the disarray of a venerable body that has suddenly and painfully been thrust into the modern world it had for so long seemed to despise, but rather the latest stage in a process of evolution and reform that had for a time been halted but which could not ultimately be denied. His book is greatly enriched by some excellent contemporary illustrations, and a good translation faithfully serves a most useful text.

Ups and downs

MONTAGUE HALTRECHT:
The Edgware Road
254pp. Collins. 30s.

Manny and Pearl Levy have got on. From a Lublin ghetto to Whitechapel, from Whitechapel by stages to a nice detached-with-garage-and-au pair in Edgware is a long way. Mr. Haltrecht observes the couple from the inside, and his unspoken commentary manages to be not less affectionate for being destructive.

Fortune indeed seems to have spread her skirts to form a protective stockade round Manny and Pearl. No poisoned darts from blowpipes operated from outside Edgware can reach them. They have their garment business which brings in nice money. They have a lovely home, lovely Jewish neighbours, including Lily who is a resourceful survivor of husbands, and they have a lovely family: Brenda, Geoffrey, and Lucille.

But is the stockade so impregnable? Business profits begin to sag. Brenda runs off to Mexico with Bernard, and the eventual marriage turns out badly. Geoffrey gets one A level, goes to Oxford (improbable, this), but fails to stay the course. Manny, bowing reluctantly to the idea of female emancipation, sends Lucille to university too, but Lucille (she is the central figure) takes emancipation altogether too far. She yields to an African and after that affair is over declares open war against the shut-in world of her elders. Lily, married once again to Geoffrey's Oxford tutor (a *gay*, just think of it) watches these tribulations in the role of Greek chorus.

The characters display their emotions with the frequency and facility of a peacock spreading his feathers. The incidents are small– apart from the copulations almost Jane Austenish–so that when Bernard smacks his wife's face, or when Lucille flies her mother's knickers from the flagpole of a Costa Brava hotel, the effect is of cymbals clashing in a stately pleasure dome.

The story is deftly told, in brief, throwaway sentences. The intonations of Jewish conversation floods of it– are exactly caught. Apart from the Oxford don, who is a bit shadowy, this is a most successful novel, with no blurred effects. And how agreeable it is to find a book where the lustier sides of human nature are fully explored without the verbal grossness now so tediously familiar.

Follow that hansom

HUGH GREENE (Editor):
The Rivals of Sherlock Holmes
351pp. Bodley Head. £2.

A short while ago Graham Greene published the catalogue of his collection of early detective stories. It now appears that his brother, Sir Hugh Greene, also collects substantially in this field: and it is from books and magazines on his own shelves that he has drawn the thirteen short stories of this anthology, all originally published between 1894 and 1914.

Sir Hugh makes two major claims for his writers, who include Max Pemberton, (surprisingly) Arthur Morrison, William Le Queux, Baroness Orczy, R. Austin Freeman and Ernest Bramah. The first claim is implicit in his title. The second, put forward in the introduction, is that "in the best of these stories . . . the London of the times comes alive". Sir Hugh has restricted his stories to those in which the detectives have London addresses or habitats, and provides a map on which we can pick out most of their beats.

Though the stories are, many of them, well worth reading, and the collection well worth making and publishing, neither claim can in fact be sustained. As regards the second, it seems likely that Sir Hugh has himself a well-made and evocative picture of the London of the period, in the light of whose glamour he reads the stories. Without this, to read of detectives who sit in an A.B.C. teashop, glance around Furnivall's Inn, or take a cab to Charing Cross Station is not to imbibe the atmosphere of those twenty years of London. One might unkindly suggest that it is Sir Hugh's years at the B.B.C. that have led him to find "the clatter of horses' hooves" so telling; but in the London of 1894 to 1914 the teuf-teuf of the internal combustion engine was rapidly becoming as typical as a sound effect. Only one story, and that, not surprisingly, by Arthur Morrison, has the specifically place-and-period ambiance (and not of London alone) to support this particular claim: this is "The Affair of the Avalanche and Bicycle Tyre Co. Ltd.", of 1897, which rests on the bicycle boom, and which supports, too, another of the editor's claims, that often "the dividing line between crook and detective is a narrow one".

But even at their best these stories are no rivals to Conan Doyle's, any more than later detective short stories have proved to be, and the reason may have something to do with the potentialities of the short story as a genre rather than in any special shortcomings of these authors. There are ... short-story writers ... even fewer than great ... these are scarce ... two story-telling ... science fiction and ... have the short story ... ently better than the...

There is, as it turns ... story in this collection ... versely it is not a ... safely afforded by ... operated pentacle ... villain simulating ... and simulated wizard ... with the equally ... In fact this story by ... Hodgson shows in ... of too many of the ... uneconomical construction ... introduction of major ... its confused story line ... happily lacks the ... to science which elsewhere ... rather often.

Essentially it is ... short-story form that ... Some detective writers ... moderately good at it ... pages we may ... Bramah and Baroness ... outside them and better ... Chesterton, many of whose ... Brown" stories belong ... period. Many great ... ists have tried their hand ... so far only Conan Doyle ... aged the short story ... detective-story telling ...

Hour by hour

ELIE WIESEL:
A Beggar in Jerusalem
Translated by Lily Edelman and the author.
211pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. 30s.

This is an adequate English version of *Le Mendiant de Jérusalem* (the original French edition was reviewed in these columns on December 19, 1968). It is an ambitious novel which attempts to make sense of Israel's six-day war in terms of a collective Jewish memory, a culture which has been strained by too many incomprehensible disasters. The narrator is a survivor of the holocaust, drawn to Israel by his need as a Jew to identify himself and by curiosity about the new state and the outcome of the war.

In a style which combines a dreamlike fusion of meetings, personal stories and memories with vivid reporting of the battles and the capture of Jerusalem, the narrator puts himself through what he sees as the eternal and universal experience of Jews. "I, who blur the centuries, suddenly found myself capable of grasping certain events as they unfolded, hour by hour." The war is shown as a belated entry into a new kind of reality, one which does not deny the past, but is distinguished from other important moments in Jewish history by its vitality and its success. Memories of the helpless acquiescence of whole communities in their own destruction are contrasted with the new, self-confident belligerency.

It may be that the need to find a connexion between the new Israel and the religious and poetic vision which sustained Jewry in exile would only occur to a Jew who had lived through both kinds of existence, but the connexion seems falsely insisted on in the book, artificial and making for a confusion beyond the one the author is deliberately invoking. His post-war Jerusalem is still filled with beggars and madmen and storytellers, who will forever discuss whether to laugh or weep at the bombs, whether to duck or die, but the narrator is obviously exhilarated by the thought that there is at last a new alternative.

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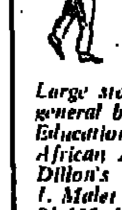

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Crime in short

EVELYN ANTHONY:
The Assassin
253pp. Hutchinson 30s.

Many an otherwise good thriller has been marred by the moral need for retributive justice; you get to like them despite what they have done, and then bang! Miss Anthony has no nonsense of this sort. She is a bit old-fashioned about villainous Commie machinations in the United States, but no need to withhold sympathy from the horrid millionaire's nice niece or the assassin she brings back from the Middle East.

PIERRE AUDEMARS:
A Host for Dying
187pp. John Long. 23s.

Pierre Audemars's stories of Pinaud of the Sûreté are always reliably enjoyable: usually, as with this latest, a touch of the gruesome blends agreeably with effective evocation of one or other region of France--this time, the country of Sancerre, the soldiers, and the wine.

PATRICIA CARLON:
Death by Demonstration
189pp. Hodder and Stoughton. 25s.

This time Patricia Carlon has bent her steadily improving talent as mystery-writer to showing how, in Australia at least, the sincerely motivated demonstrations of students may be used as cover for various kinds of crime. She is so much absorbed in this thesis as barely to shape even her central characters, but for her present purpose the method is effective.

DOUGLAS CLARK:
Sweet Poison
171pp. Cassell. 25s.

At last a few of the better detective writers are getting down again to the hard part of their job, which is, of course, devising ways of killing that can fox the best minds until the last chapter. Here is one of them, a method likely soon to be so easy as rather worrying to find on paper. The detective is Chief-Inspector Masters, the victims two poodles and their mistress, the unpleasant owner of an unusual and efficient holiday camp. The clues are cunning, and include refainement, dialect, and perfume strips that are clearly relevant from first introduction but with relevance cleverly off-centre until all is revealed.

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD:
The Defector
313pp. Rupert Hart-Davis. 30s.

Charles Collingwood is the chief foreign correspondent of C.B.S. and has drawn on his specialized knowledge to write an excellent thriller about an American newsman who is allowed into North Vietnam and finds it strangely easy to get in and painfully difficult to get out again. The background and characters are all convincingly impressive and, almost needless to say, the real stupid villain is the C.I.A.

CELIA FREMLIN:
Don't Go to Sleep in the Dark
158pp. Gollancz. 24s.

One shouldn't read a book of short stories at a gulp, especially when, like Celia Fremlin's, they can be properly frightening. Such stories should be savoured singly for full effect, and preferably by lamplight, alone in a creaking house. But even under normal conditions most of these stories are pretty effective. Jealous wives will especially appreciate "For Ever Fair", stinking with universal female venom.

LEONARD GREENBAUM:
Out of Shape
247pp. Gollancz. 28s.

There are a lot of echoes in this clever, interesting American thriller, echoes of Lucky Jim and Willy Loman and not unreverberating echoes of the terrifying America of Sinclair Lewis's *It Can't Happen Here*. But when we get to the end of this tale of maybe murder and certainly horror on the campus, we think rather of Graham Greene in the days of such fine entertainments as *The Confidential Agent*; and to leave this echo with us speaks most encouragingly for a first book and augurs well for a future in which Leonard Greenbaum's substantial talent develops more distinctively along its already potentially individual course.

WILLIAM HAGGARD:
The Hardliners
186pp. Cassell. 28s.

William Haggard's book ... in a way he probably ... nize any more than, say, ... Buchan did with theirs, ... garity of the writer who ... show full and esoteric ... of a special upper class ... accepts. As with these ... (though several ... Mr. Haggard's ... enough for the ... lowed; but not ... peats. This present ... story is about Colonel ... retired, and the ... diplomat which some ... want published and some ...

H. R. F. KEATING:
Inspector Ghote Breaks ...
221pp. Collins. 25s.

No doubt Mr. Keating's ... Inspector Ghote will ... in India as prejudicial ... which, although he has ... there, they certainly are ... least we can enjoy them ... shall this latest in which ... tor pads off to a corrupt ... to try to prove its ... fifteen-year-stale killing.

BERKELY MATHER:
The Break in the Line
253pp. Collins. 30s.

Murderous wind in the ... passes was probably first ... thriller tension in Lionel ... *The Rose of Tibet*. ... become stock material ... mostly in good stories ... Wainright, hero of the ... after falling halfway ... assignment beyond ... must follow a man and a ... Bombay through ... Himalayas in the hope of ... the "Break"—that ... espionage line where ... handed over to, and ... Europeans". Some ... characters, and notably ... esque Rees, are rather ... than the proper hero ... makes effective use of ... advantages of character ...

Cross-colour

DONALD E. WESTLAKE:
Up your Banners
320pp. Hodder and Stoughton. 30s.

You would hardly think it possible at this stage of the game that an American could write a funny and intelligent and fundamentally loving novel with black-white strife as its background. This is what Donald Westlake has achieved, but why his publishers are putting him forward as a thriller writer is incomprehensible. What he is is a novelist of romantico-sociological bent, and his story is about cross-colour love between a couple of teachers in a New York slum where the blacks are striking against the employment of the innocent, human-centred white.

...el's pacification

...ROEKER:
...order and Police Reform in ...1812-36
... Routledge and Kegan Paul.

... the peaks of Union and the ... there stretches a sombre plain ... history dominated by the ... Daniel O'Connell. During ... the population of Ireland ... not quite five and a half ... more than eight million; ... the average square mile ... land was occupied by ... families. Discontent smouldering ... at frequent intervals flared ... poverty-stricken, over... peasants were perpetually in ... against rulers whose religion ... loyalties they did not share. ... "deluded wretches" in ... conceived a wild plan for ... landowners to flee from ... and so allowing the tenants ... the land without paying ... consequence 300 people ... trial for crimes associated ... "war" and the Government ... ance arrangements for the ... ing of 200 convicts.

... Galen Broeker, who has ... of British History at ... University, has made a ... incursion into this dark age. ... with the peasant organizations ... Whiteboys, Carders, Rockites, ... called indiscriminately ... by the harassed authorities ... shows how Peel served a ... apprenticeship as Chief ... laying from this Irish ... the foundations of his ... system. Peel became con... that, "call it by what name ... use, police or constabulary ... an organized agency was ... to reduce Ireland to peaceful ... and obedience to the law. ... rose in due course the Royal ... Constabulary which still exists in the six northern counties of Ulster. This creation was of more than local interest, for it served as a model for many of the colonial forces of the last century and was a major source of recruitment for overseas officers; the personnel in the colonial forces were in some cases trained at depots in Ireland.

Until this measure took effect the Government was always on tenterhooks in coping with rural disorders. The army could not be relied on, for so many regulars were Catholic Irishmen and, on the other side, Protestant dragoons were found taking part in an Orange celebration, drinking and singing "obnoxious songs". The dregs of the armed forces were the yeomanry whose bad name lived on for so long in popular memory that great offence was caused in Shaw's *John Bull's Other Island* by an English visitor innocently referring to an Irish countryman as a "yeoman". When one yeomanry detachment was sent out to prevent a clash between Catholic and Orange factions at Lurgan in County Armagh it joined the Orangemen and helped to run the Catholics out of town. Such affairs made the case for a para-military organization tailored for a purpose that could not be met by a "civilian" police. The new creation was, as Lord John Russell observed, a "very peculiar one; it neither resembles the regular troops nor the militia nor the Metropolitan Police". Professor Broeker traces the steps by which responsibility for obtaining law and order was switched from local officials to this force of trained professionals under the central Government. Faced with what he called "a people gathered into a solid and perilous confederacy", Peel lacked the imagination to go to the root of the matter. But his influence on Ireland lasted for several generations and is well worth the detailed scrutiny given to it by Professor Broeker.

...ooks ...ceived

... *The Life and Times* ... Translated by F. B. ... 15pp. Hamlyn. 21s.

... illustrations are the ... *d'être* of the series in ... book appears. The account ... life and artistic achievement ... the interstices between the ... of the paintings, ... for comparison several ... artists who influenced him ... Noort, Van Veen, and ...

...y and Memoirs

... *The Sword of Allah*. ... Karachi: National Pub... House. Rs. 35.

... the British connexion ... Indo-Pakistani sub-continent ... debt of historians to ... has been incalculable. ... General Akram's biographical ... one of the greatest war... the early days of Islam is ... tradition of Elphinstone, ... Taylor and Kaye. It is ... no one has previously ... adequate account of the ... exploits of Khalid bin Al ... explanation may lie in ... it takes a soldier to do ... properly, and that few ... had the opportunity ... Major-General Akram ... himself—of learning ... then visiting, one by one, ... scenes of Khalid's great ... studying the terrain, and ... the accounts given by the ... with the expertise of a ... on the ground. ... is not only one of the ... to early Arab tactics and strategy that has so far been written; it is also a notable contribution to the understanding of the dynamic drive which underlay the expansion of Islam. Among the many features which help to make this large volume so readable is the fact that the author is no uncritical hero-worshipper. While doing full justice to the exploits of the warriors of the early days of Islam, he never attempts to palliate occasional actions which do not fall within the accepted codes of civilized warfare.

WOOD, WENDY. *Yours Sincerely for Scotland*. 262pp. Arthur Barker. £2 5s.

Actually it was not Wendy Wood who lifted the Stone of Scone from Westminster Abbey on that Boxing Day which has become a red letter day in the Scottish calendar. A pity—it would have made a splendid double with the raising of the gold and scarlet lion of Scotland over Stirling Castle in 1932, in place of the hated Union Jack which had flaunted over the National Party's Bannockburn meeting in the King's Park. At seventy-seven, generous as she is zestful, Miss Wood does not imply any regret for that missed chance in this happily haphazard record of a life during which, besides campaigning for the Cause with an enthusiastic unorthodoxy which raised the hair of more orthodox patriots, she has managed to write several books, to be woman director of Dundee radio station, to become a professional member of the Scottish Society of Women Artists and, at intervals, to run a croft.

Classical Studies

THORNTON, AGATHE. *People and Themes in Homer's Odyssey*, 163pp. Methuen with University of Otago Press, Dunedin. £2 8s.

Dr. Thornton, who is Associate Professor of Classics in the University of Otago, accepting the view that the Homeric poems are primarily oral epics, is concerned with two aspects of the Odyssey: the use and ornamentation of such themes as "Omens", "Guest-Friendship", "Testing", "Concealment and Disclosure", and its dramatic character as a key to the fuller understanding of the leading figures. The scheme of Odysseus's wanderings is probably derived, "as a whole and also in some detail, from a shaman's ecstatic journey into the Beyond", so that Circe, Ogygia and Atlas have a cosmic or celestial significance. The arguments are presented with persuasive moderation, and, except in some of the Notes, a knowledge of Greek is not required of the reader.

History

HANHAM, ALISON (Editor). *Churchwardens' Accounts of Ashburton, 1479-1580*. 238pp. Devon and Cornwall Record Society. 35s.

The volume of early churchwardens' accounts, still at Ashburton, which Dr. Hanham transcribes and discusses contains an exceptionally full record of a Devon church's sources of income and outlay from the time of Edward IV to that of Elizabeth. The entries for two years are missing, and these, the editor plausibly suggests, may have contained some evidence which would have enabled Henry VIII's commissioners to appropriate church property; as it is, the church has kept most of its lands. The accounts include some quaint references to the players, and one comes across entries for the mending of players' clothes, a tunic for Robin Hood, and, more oddly, "a pair of gloves for him that played Christ on Corpus Christi Day".

WILSHERE, JONATHAN and GREEN, SUSAN. *The Siege of Leicester—1645*. 19pp. Leicester Research Services, 74 Rutland Street, Leicester. 4s. 6d.

The capture of Leicester by Prince Rupert was almost the last Royalist success, to be nullified within a few days by the disaster at Naseby. Thus the siege, the authors say candidly, was "a non-event from the start", and need never have happened if the

Redrawing the border

Report of the Irish Boundary Commission, 1925
Introduction by Geoffrey J. Hand.
109pp. plus maps. Irish University Press. £3 5s.

For forty-five years the mystery of the Report That Never Was has mildly intrigued students of Irish affairs. Now, thanks to the throwing open of British Public Record Office documents, the withheld findings of Mr. Justice Feetham, Chairman of the Boundary Commission, are made public. There is, as might have been expected, nothing startling about them. They confirm the near accuracy of a leak in the *Morning Post* that caused a sensation in 1925. But the whole story is of topical interest today for its illumination of the difficulty—amounting almost to impossibility—of drawing a line on the map between the two parts of Ireland that will not provoke either or both to fury.

The story begins with the treaty negotiations which led to the setting up of the Free State and allowed for a boundary commission to fix its frontiers with the North. The Civil War, the refusal of the Northern Government to have anything to do with the Commission, and political complications in England held things up until well into 1924. Then, at last, the Commission got going under a South African judge, Richard Feetham. He was not the first choice of the British Government; they had wanted Sir Robert Borden, the former Prime Minister of Canada. That wary and politically-conscious man had refused to proceed without the cooperation of Northern Ireland, which was not forthcoming. So Feetham came in. He was an English parson's son who had gone from New College, Oxford, to make his way in South Africa in the manner of the Milner Kindergarten.

High hopes had been raised on the Free State side that he would redraw the border in a big way, leaving the Northerners with only a rump of a province. Great, then, was the consternation in Dublin when, on November 7, 1925, the *Morning Post* published a forecast of the Feetham Award complete with map. This showed that the Free Staters might lose an important area of Donegal close to Derry and some smaller areas in south Donegal. They would make some gains in Tyrone, Fermanagh and Armagh; but, as a whole, the changes were nothing to what optimists in the South had hoped for.

An inevitable rumpus followed. On November 20, Eóin Mac Neil, the learned, unworldly Free State member of the Commission, resigned—no doubt under pressure from Dublin. Frantic negotiations were carried on between the three governments as a result of which agreement was reached on December 3 that the boundary remain unchanged; the hatchet, forged by the well-meaning Feetham, had to be given decent burial. He remained unperturbed. As Dr. Geoffrey Hand remarks in his introduction to *Report of the Irish Boundary Commission, 1925*, Feetham ignored political reality "in an almost comical way". He and Fisher, the Northern Commissioner, continued to meet almost daily, sticking to the strictly legal position that they had authority from the Government that could not be revoked.

The last scene in the history of the Commission took place at the House of Commons on December 3, 1925. Baldwin, Churchill and the two Irish leaders, Cosgrave and Craig, met Feetham and Fisher in an attempt to secure the suppression of the *Report*. Feetham tried to get a justification of the Commission's approval through the publishing of the chapter on interpretation. But Churchill found an acceptable compromise—that Feetham should send Baldwin a public letter explaining the principles on which he had acted. On those terms he agreed to withdraw publication. Twenty copies of the *Report* were run off and remained on ice until the new policy of the British Government towards historical research opened the text to the public in 1968 and has now led to its publication by the Irish University Press.

Feetham had balanced with scrupulous care all the factors that he felt must be reckoned with. The key question was: how can the wishes of inhabitants be related to economic and geographic conditions? Sadly the *Report* finds these factors "definitely in conflict". On this rock it wrecked the claims of the Free State for Newry and South Down. District by district the marches between Orange and Green are gone through by this dedicated lawyer, bringing out more and more clearly the inescapable conclusion that no amount of juggling with lines on the map could have mended matters. Unless the wishes of the inhabitants in a mixed area are ecumenical, there was—and is—nothing much to be done.

The relevance of the *Report* to contemporary Ulster troubles is striking and it will be valuable to students of constitutional questions in other countries, especially those, such as India, Pakistan, Korea, and Vietnam, with partition problems of their own. It is pleasant to know that Feetham, frustrated as he was over the Irish boundary, went on to chair commissions in Kenya and Shanghai and to remain in public life in South Africa until a year before his death at the age of ninety in 1965.

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been had taken a firm stand on either side. Their pamphlet is a slighter affair than Peter Wenham's recent exhaustive history of the siege of York but it traces the course of the action, in which the women of Leicester appear to have fought as strenuously as anyone. Did the king encourage the sack and slaughter which followed? It was said so at his trial, but Clarendon's evidence is to the contrary. Charles may be left with the benefit of the doubt.

WILSON, K. P. (Editor). *Chester Customs Accounts, 1301-1566.* 172pp. Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. £3 3s.

The extent of Chester's medieval overseas trade has been overlooked because as a county palatine it was outside the central administration. How extensive was this trade is indicated by Dr. Kevin Wilson's abstract of the customs entries from the early fourteenth century down to 1554, to which are added transcripts of local customs accounts from the sheriffs' records.

Naval History

CORONELLI, VINCENZO. *Ships and other sort of craft used by the various nations of the world—Venice 1690.* Translated by Mario M. Witt. 78pp. 24pp. of plates. Francis Edwards. £5 5s.

Published in a limited edition of 275 copies, this is very much a work for the specialist, be it in the history of engraving or of the ship. In addition to translating Coronelli's text, Mr. Witt has contributed a short informative preface on the Franciscan cartographer and encyclopedist and compiled a catalogue of all his prints dealing with ships and the sea, backed up by 43 illustrations. The catalogue is in the form of a guide to where the originals can most readily be found. There is large scope for dispute about Coronelli's accuracy of description and the degree of his plagiarism which has been discussed. In larger works to which Mr. Witt refers. His own, more modest aim has been most pleasingly achieved.

MACINTYRE, DONALD. *The Adventure of Sail 1520-1914.* 256pp. Elek. £8 8s. (£6 6s. until December 31).

The feature which distinguishes this book from others of its kind is its comprehensive selection from contemporary writers of accounts of voyages, battles and many other aspects of life at sea under sail. Ranging from a contemporary of Magellan to Conrad, they make up a fascinating anthology. This is preceded by a competent account of the development of the sailing ship by Captain Macintyre and followed by a useful glossary of sea terms. Some of the 44 coloured plates, especially the Turners and the works of the great Dutch maritime painters, are particularly striking and the monochrome illustrations add greatly to the interest of the anthology. Large, lavishly illustrated books about the sea and ships abound; this is one of the more attractive ones for the general reader.

Philately

GIBBONS, STANLEY. *Great Britain Specialised Stamp Catalogue.* Volume I: Queen Victoria. 269pp. Volume II: King Edward VII to King George VI. 266pp. Stanley Gibbons. £2 5s. each.

The volume on Victorian issues has been improved in this third edition by the inclusion of additional material resulting from a study of the Reginald M. Phillips collection now in the National Postal Museum, and the "Maximus" collection which the publishers are selling in a series of auctions. Both sources yielded valuable information, especially regarding die proofs, essays and colour trials.

Volume II is considerably extended compared with the first edition (1967) as a result of assistance from several specialist collectors, who critically examined the latter and suggested many improvements.

Both catalogues quote decimal prices throughout for the first time.

Politics

PRICE, J. H. *Comparative Government.* Four modern constitutions. 377pp. Hutchinson Educational. £2 5s. (Paperback, 21s.)

This textbook, describing the governmental systems of Britain, France, America and Russia, is specially written for the West African G.C.E. A-level syllabus in Government. The approach is largely institutional but no more old-fashioned than many school books still published in this country. It is adequate at its level, given that it is presumably geared to the syllabus. On the other hand, it would be quite inadequate for the J.M.B.'s A-level examination and one would hope that the West African candidates would eventually study something a little more sophisticated. Significantly, no further reading is recommended. The idea that the best way to prepare for an examination is by reading a single textbook is dangerous: if sufficient words are to be written by the candidate, almost all has to be learnt by heart; it is probably easier to read widely on the assumption that at least part will stick in the memory with less effort. Using a single textbook of this sort, moreover, makes it difficult for the candidate to organize his material for the unexpected question. It is hardly fair to criticize this book; the principle behind it should be challenged.

Religion

MOLONY, JOHN N. *The Roman Mould of the Australian Catholic Church.* 209pp. Melbourne University Press. £3 2s.

Dr. Molony is concerned to show that the development of the Roman Catholic Church in Australia was profoundly affected by the Roman allegiance and training of its first bishops. During its formative years, the Church felt a close affinity with Pope Pius IX in his afflictions, and the unquestioning loyalty of Australian Catholics to Rome and its pontiff owed more to the appointment of Roman-trained bishops to Australian sees than, as has been generally supposed, to the fact of the almost totally Irish origins of Australian Catholics. A scholarly essay helps to illuminate the growth of Australia as a nation and the part played by its bishops, who combined a close tie with Rome with a genuine concern for an evolving country.

Social Studies

BROWN, JOHN. *The Un-Melting Pot.* 240pp. Macmillan. £3 5s.

A useful study, impressionistic but authoritative, of Bedford and the multiplicity of peoples including Poles, Italians, West Indians, Indians and Pakistanis who have gone to live there. Bedford is sometimes cited as an example of a town that has successfully assimilated its immigrants. Yet, as Mr. Brown shows, the "assimilation" is far from complete; except among the West Indians, there is still a good deal of insistence among the immigrant groups themselves on their cultural identity and separateness. And the relative lack of conflict is explained by one simple fact: the continuing demand of the local brickworks for unskilled workers, in jobs that local people would not take. Whether the next generation of immigrants will be willing to accept the work with such docility remains to be seen. This and the other problems likely to face the town's mixed population in the coming decades are discussed intelligently and sensitively.

JONES, HAYDON DAVIES. *Leadership in Residential Child Care.* 99pp. National Children's Home, Highbury Park, London, N 5. 10s.

What gives authority to the successful headmaster of a residential school, in particular one to maladjusted children ... trative skill, the ... his office or just the ... charisma? Mr. D... former Approved S... and now a staff tutor ... sity of Newcastle ... pertinent questions ... National Children's ... Convocation lecture ... like the job itself ... complicated and he ... strong case for more ... kind he is undertak... of headmasters and ... them for their respo...

Theatre

BURTON, PETER and ... *New Directions.* ... bon and Kee. £3 10...

The "new directions" ... the amateur theatre ... and John Lane are ... experiment, more impro... regards both acting and ... duction advantages) and ... dramatic enterprises more ... with the people, even if ... invading the bars of pub... building up "happe... beaches. One of the ... major preoccupation ... to emancipate the ... the proscenium the ... box set, but as the ... theatrical expertise ... built up in terms of the ... stage they do not omit ... treatment. The book ... wide in its effort to teach ... what a wealth of technique ... sibilities there now are ... advice is sketchy, as ... the Play", which include ... of drama from Aeschylus ... sent day; this is extreme... and unhelpful to the ... duction and resources ... ambitious and more to ... with sources of supply ...

Librarians

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

There is a vacancy for an ASSISTANT in the Library of the British Standards Institution. B.S.I. Library is mainly concerned with a comprehensive collection of national standards, specifications and codes of practice. In addition to normal library work, the Assistant would deal with a varied number of enquiries about standards. Conditions of work are excellent. Applications including a résumé of education and experience, and quoting reference number, to:

The Personnel Officer, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS (Reference 21/70).

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
COUNTY LIBRARY

Applications are invited for the following new post:—

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN, New Chesham Central Library.

Salary: A.P.3 £1,525 to £1,776 per annum.

N.J.C. Conditions of Service. Successful candidate subject to medical examination.

In approved cases the County Council makes a grant towards removal expenses up to £100.

Applications (no forms), together with the names and addresses of two referees, to the County Librarian, County Library, Walton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks, to be received by the 22nd October, 1970, from whom further details may be obtained.

BOROUGH OF GILLINGHAM
BRANCH LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited for this POST within Grades 2-4 (£1,272 to £2,025), salary dependent upon present salary, qualifications and experience of the successful candidate. Superannuation; removal expenses; temporary housing accommodation if appropriate. Gillingham combines the advantages of close proximity to London without the high cost of living.

Applications giving age, present salary, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, to the Borough Librarian, Central Library, High Street, Gillingham, Kent, by 17th October, 1970.

BOROUGH OF ACCRINGTON
SENIOR LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified persons for the POST of SENIOR LIBRARIAN in the Public Library. Preference will be given to Chartered Librarians. Duties include Readers Advisory work and stock exploitation in adult lending department.

Salary will be within Librarian's scale, rising to a maximum of £1,776, entry point according to qualifications and experience. Housing accommodation available if required.

Further details may be obtained on application to the Borough Librarian, Public Library, St James Street, Accrington.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, with names and addresses of two referees, should reach me at the Town Hall, Accrington, by 24th October, 1970.

Nigel D. MacGregor, Town Clerk.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH
LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited from appropriately experienced Chartered Librarians for the POST of CHILDREN'S AND SCHOOLS' LIBRARIAN.

Salary A.P. 4 (£1,776 to £2,035).

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the City Librarian, Central Library, Norwich, NOR 57B, for return by October 30th, 1970.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH
PUBLIC LIBRARIES
BRANCH LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians with suitable experience for the POST of BRANCH LIBRARIAN in an expanding library service. Salary will be within the Grade A.P. III (£1,515 to £1,776) according to qualifications and experience. Consideration will be given to the provision of temporary housing accommodation and up to £50 removal expenses in appropriate cases.

Send applications with full particulars and naming two referees to the Borough Librarian, Central Library, Lansdowne, Bournemouth, by 24th October.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL
KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE
NORTH WEST KENT COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Dartford

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN required. Applications invited from suitably qualified candidates; Chartered Librarians preferred. Salary within Grade for Librarians (£1,038 to £1,776).

Payment of disturbance allowance can be considered in approved cases.

Particulars and application forms from the County Librarian, Kent County Library, Springfield, Maidstone, to whom completed forms should be returned by 31st October.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following POSTS:—

DIVISIONAL CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN.—Kirkby Division.

Salary: A.P.4. £1,776 to £2,025.

Qualifications: Chartered Librarian.

Post carries a car allowance.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS — Great Harwood/Horwich Divisions

Salary: Librarians' Scale £1,038 to £1,515

Qualifications: Part I Examination.

Starting point commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Appointments superannuable and subject to certificate of fitness.

Application (naming two referees) to County Librarian, 143 Corporation Street, Preston, PR1 8RH, indicating post(s) for which candidate wishes to be considered, by 16th October.

TWO POSTS AS
LIBRARY ASSISTANT

on the scale £990 by £65 to £1,395. Library experience desirable and working knowledge of a Slavonic or East European Language essential. (A knowledge of Hungarian an advantage for one post.)

Applications, with statement of previous experience and names and addresses of two referees, to be submitted by Monday, 12 October, 1970, to Secretary-Registrar, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London, Senate House, London, W.C.1E 7HU.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT

A VACANCY exists for an ASSISTANT in the library of a large Advertising Agency. We would prefer to hear from applicants intending to make a career of librarianship. Salary within the range £900 to £1,000.

Please apply: Gillian Clegg, 01-629 9496, J. Walter Thompson Company Limited, 40 Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AD.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY
LIBRARY SERVICES
ASSISTANT CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

A suitably qualified and experienced person is required for the above post.

Salary A.P.2—£1,362 to £1,605 inclusive.

Forms of application from Town Clerk, Town Hall, Mare Street, E8 1EA. Closing date 23rd October, 1970.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES &c

LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET LIBRARIES

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians for the POST of STOCK EDITOR.

Applicants should have had wide experience in the organisation of library acquisition procedures and stock control methods.

Salary: Senior Officers' Grade: £2,106 to £2,751 per annum, plus £90 London Weighting. National Scheme. Pensionable post. Medical examination. Canvassing disqualifies.

Application forms and further details from the Borough Librarian, Ravensfield House, The Burroughs, Hendon, N W 4.

Closing date: 17th October, 1970

R. H. WILLIAMS, Town Clerk.

LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH

BRANCH LIBRARIAN, A.P.4 (£1,866 to £2,115).

REFERENCE LIBRARIAN, A.P.4 (£1,866 to £2,115).

BRANCH CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS (three), A.P.2 (£1,362 to £1,605).

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the above posts. Forms from the Borough Librarian, District Library, West Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.18 (01-874 1143). Closes 24th October, 1970. Interviews on 5th November, 1970.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON
LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT
SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
A.P. 4/5: £1,866 to £2,358.

This is a new post and the successful candidate will be a qualified Administrator with knowledge of library organisation or a Chartered Librarian with proven aptitude for administration.

This post provides a fine opportunity to take direct responsibility for a range of administrative duties and to work closely with senior staff on development projects.

Temporary staff housing, assistance with payment of house purchase legal expenses, and removal expenses available.

Application form and job description from Establishment Officer, Ref. 1/25/3, Manor House, Church Road, Hayes, Middlesex. Closing date 16th October.

MOUNTAIN ASH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (DESIGNATE)

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above APPOINTMENT in the public library service in the urban area. The present holder of the appointment will relinquish the appointment in the near future. The appointment will be subject to the terms and conditions of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service and the salary will be in accordance with A.P. Grade II (£1,272 to £1,515 per annum).

The appointment will be superannuable and terminable by one month's notice on either side.

The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination and to belong to an appropriate Trade Union.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference may be made, must reach the undersigned not later than noon on the 15th October, 1970.

G. W. HOSGOOD, Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall, Mountain Ash.

LIBRARIANS GRADE III

2 POSTS FOR MEN OR WOMEN:

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, SHRIVENHAM

The successful candidate will be responsible, as Deputy Librarian, for day-to-day ... management of both the main library and the reports section. Duties will include ... preparation of a monthly military science index; supervision of the acquisitions section ... cataloguing and classification (by U.D.C.); assistance in book selection; and enq... work.

The post calls for experience in a scientific, academic or special library; a thoro... working knowledge of U.D.C.; and familiarity with information media other than bo... (particularly reports literature). An interest in modern methods of information sto... and retrieval and in the application of computer techniques to library function... desirable; the ability to translate from one or more foreign languages would be hel...

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE, LONDON

The Library at New Scotland Yard is divided in General, Technical and Parliam... Sections. In addition, there are Departmental Libraries, including a Law Library ... Solicitor's Department, and specialist collections in the Administration, Traffic, ... and Management Services Departments. The Metropolitan Police Laboratory has a ... collection dealing with forensic science.

The successful candidate will be required to introduce centralized records, orga... union catalogue, maintain up-to-date reading lists and bibliographies, and prepare ... system for recording loans. He will also develop and publicise the library service ... extend the resources available by co-operation with other libraries.

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates must (a) have passed one of the following profes... examinations of the Library Association, viz the Registration Examination (19... earlier), the Part II (Final) examination (1964 or subsequently), or the post-gra... professional examination; or (b) have otherwise attained Associateship of the L... Association; or (c) hold an approved university degree, or diploma, in librari... At least 5 years' professional experience essential.

SALARY: £2,107-£2,517 (£125 less for the Shrivenham post). Non-contributory pe... Promotion prospects.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 2 November 1970) ... Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants., or telephone Basing... 29222, ext. 500 or London 01-734 6464 (24 hour "Ansafone" service), quoting 0/...

LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET LIBRARIES

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT. Salary A.P. 3-4 (£1,515 to £2,025 per annum, plus £90 London Weighting). Candidates should be Chartered Librarians. National Scheme. Pensionable post. Medical examination. Canvassing disqualifies.

Application forms and further details from the Borough Librarian, Ravensfield House, The Burroughs, Hendon, N.W.4. Closing date 24th October, 1970.

R. H. Williams, Town Clerk.

NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for POSTS of LIBRARY CLERK (Junior Library Assistant), and for typists. Salary on scale rising to £1,128, starting point according to age and educational or typing qualifications. 5-day week; no evening or Saturday duties.

Applications should reach the Librarian, National Central Library, Store Street, London, WC1E 7DG by Monday, 19th October.

ROYAL HOLL... COLLEGE (UNIVERSITY OF ...) ... ASSISTANT LIB... APPLICATIONS ... DUATES with profess... for the above post ... £1,605 then ... £2,210. Initial placing ... qualifications and ... Further details ... the College Secretary ... tions should be ... 1970.

WEST LOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL
LIBRARIANS

...tions are invited for the posts of Branch Librarian at ...n and Branch Librarian at Fauldhouse. The ...g salary scales will apply—Chartered Librarians— ...£1,776 per annum. Part I Registration Examination ... 3 Groups of Registration or equivalent—£1,089- ... Responsibility elements of £200 (Broxburn) and (Fauldhouse) are payable.

...tion forms and further particulars obtainable from ...tor of Education, County Buildings, Linlithgow, to ... should be returned as soon as possible.

...Buildings, ...THGOW.

JOHN CALDER,
County Clerk.

London Borough of Enfield
Assistant Librarians

...lary AP1/2 £1,128-£1,605 p.a. (including London ...ing). Starting point according to qualifications and ...ence.

...plication forms available from the Director, Cen...rary, Cecil Road, Enfield, Middx., to be returned ... 23rd October.

...AL RESEARCH ...OUNCIL (...k Park Hospital) ...e Medical Library ... building programme ...ete and the Clinical ...tre is providing a ...ice. The Medical ...ishes to recruit staff ... had experience in ...cal or record libraries ... a forward looking ... librarianship.

...ibrarian (Male), who ... Chartered Librarian, ...ding to experience, ...ale £1,147 to £1,910.

... Assistant (Male or ...) ... need not be ... should have relevant ...ence. Salary, within ... at age 22 to £1,328.

... Medical Librarian ... accurate typing and ... R.S.A. 100/40 ...ary or Chamber of ... an ability for ... office routines. ... the scale £12.7.0 at ...

... in all grades are ... superannua... Further details ... forms from: ... John Squire ... Clinical Research ... Road, Harrow, ... to be received by ... 1970.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Librarian/ Assistant Librarian

To take charge of the Circulation Section within the Division of Readers' Services. The library serves some 6,000 students and staff, and is expanding rapidly in size and range of services. A major new library building is due for completion in July, 1971, by which time the library staff will total 70.

Salary scales:
Librarian: $6,318-$8,760 p.a.
Assistant Librarian: $5,212-$5,942 p.a.

Conditions of service and further information are available from: The Secretary (A4), Western Australian Institute of Technology, Hayman Road, Bentley, W.A., or if in Great Britain from: Western Australian Government Office, Western Australia House, 115 Strand, London, WC2R OAJ. Applications close 30th October, 1970.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
Careers and Appointments Service
Applications are invited for a post as:
Information Assistant

to control and develop the careers library. Candidates should be graduates and should preferably have qualifications or experience in library or information work, although this is not essential. They should also be able to type.

The salary will be on the University scale rising to £1,470 p.a. Further details may be obtained from the Appointments Officer, Careers and Appointments Service, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, to whom full applications, together with the names of two referees, should be sent by Wednesday, 14th October, 1970.

VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES &c

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY
CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF ROMANCE STUDIES

...ications are invited from established ...lars with administrative ability for the ...ition of head of the Department of ...mance Studies effective July 1, 1971. It is ...icipated that this appointment will be at ... full professor level, with current minimum ...ary of $18,600 per annum. The department ...udes 17 appointments in the professorial ...ks and is involved in teaching and re...rch to the M.A. level. Extension to a Ph.D. ...ramme is anticipated. The main emphasis ... department is in French, but instruction ... offered in Spanish, Portuguese and .... The University of Calgary has cur... 8,000 full-time students with projected ...eases of 20-25 per cent per year for the ...ten years. The usual fringe benefits, re... allowances, etc., apply.

...ies should be addressed to the Dean of ...aculty of Arts and Science, The Univer... of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Wellcome

Principal Librarian

This appointment will suit a chartered librarian who has at least five years' experience of specialist library work preferably in a pharmaceutical, chemical or biological setting. Experience of microfilm work and of computer based systems would be an advantage and the ability to initiate and maintain close working relationships with scientific staff is essential.

Operating through two chartered librarians and thirteen part-time clerical staff, the Principal Librarian will control two libraries which comprise some 4000 books, take 800 periodicals and make 900 loans each month. An information centre, operating in parallel with the libraries, handles periodicals, internal literature abstracting and indexing, but enquiries and profiles on, for instance, Medlars are organised through the libraries.

The Laboratories are set in pleasant parkland surroundings within easy reach of Bromley and Croydon and approximately ten miles from London.

Please write, quoting reference LS.193, giving brief relevant details to the Personnel Manager,
THE WELLCOME RESEARCH LABORATORIES,
Langley Court, Beckenham,
Kent BR3 3BS.

Glaxo

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

An assistant Librarian is required who should have a good basic knowledge of library practice. She will assist the Librarian and act as deputy at any time. The job will include responsibility for the classification of library stock, some indexing of technical articles, and the answering of both general and technical enquiries.

The Library is situated at the Company's Greenford Headquarters. Its main function is to provide a service to research departments at Greenford concerned with chemistry and biological sciences. It also provides facilities for production, commercial and administrative departments.

The successful candidate will be a qualified librarian, preferably with a technical background. A knowledge of French and German and ability to type would be added advantages. The job would probably suit a recently qualified A.L.A.

The Company pays progressive salaries and offers excellent working conditions and fringe benefits, including pension and bonus schemes.

Please write, quoting reference 209/LS, to: The Senior Personnel Officer (GJB), GLAXO LABORATORIES LIMITED, Greenford, Middlesex.

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

Applications are invited for :—

(a) TWO posts of SUB-LIBRARIAN. Salary scale £2,890-£4,000 per annum.

(b) THREE additional posts of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. Salary scale £1,355-£2,230-£3,105 per annum.

The Open University Library serves the academic staff of a University in which the importance of educational technology requires the provision of an intensive multi-media service.

(a) The two Sub-Librarians will assist the Librarian in the administration of the Library services and will, in turn, deputise for him in his absence.

(b) Each Assistant Librarian will provide the specialist services required by the staff within a Faculty, and will also participate in general library activities.

Candidates should be graduates with previous library experience and a recognised qualification in Librarianship.

Appointments will be made on the above salary scales according to candidates' qualifications and experience.

Further particulars are available from the Establishment Officer (L3), The Open University, Walton Hall, Walton, Bletchley, Bucks. Closing date for applications: Friday, 23rd October, 1970. Previous applicants need not re-apply.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH

SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
£1362/£1866 p.a.

The minimum qualification acceptable is Part I of the Library Association Professional Examination. For non-chartered Librarians, starting salary £1,362, with progression beyond £1,605 dependent on becoming Chartered; transfer to £1,605 immediate on election to Register. Postcard requests for application forms, quoting L.45, to Personnel Officer, 233 Hammersmith Road, W.6. Closing date 22 October, 1970.

Cheshire County Council

LIBRARIANS

Applications are invited from chartered librarians for the following posts in a new area organization.

1. Area Librarian, Eastern, based on Wilmslow. Within Senior Officers Grade (£2,106-£2,751).

2. Assistant Area Librarian, Eastern, based on Wilmslow. Within AP/5 (£2,025-£2,268).

3. Assistant Area Librarian, North Eastern, based on Hazel Grove. Within AP/5 (£2,025-£2,268).

Details and application forms from the Director, 91 Hoole Road, Chester, to whom applications should be returned by 23rd October, 1970.

TECHNICAL LIBRARIAN

required by IBM United Kingdom Limited for their CHISWICK Head Office.

Applications are invited from candidates of good education, preferably up to "A" level standard. Previous experience of Librarianship is essential.

This is a responsible post which is varied in content and offers ample scope for initiative.

A good starting salary will be offered plus luncheon vouchers. Please write with full details of age, education and previous experience to Mrs. M. H. Pyne, Staff Division, Personnel Office, 389 Chiswick High Road, London, W.4, quoting ref: GA/TS/299.

The Ministry of Defence

The Ministry of Defence has a vacancy for an Editor in the Book Editing Branch, Earls Court, S.W.6.

The Book Editing Branch is responsible for the editing and production from manuscripts of a wide range of books and booklets, both letterpress and litho, for the Navy Department.

Candidates should have editorial experience, preferably on technical books, and also possess sufficient knowledge of book design, typography, artwork reproduction, print specifications, paste-ups, proof-reading, and binding methods, to be able to pilot a book through all its production stages. A knowledge of the preparation of camera copy for photolitho reproduction is also desirable.

The post is graded Assistant Information Officer. The starting salary is £1,378 per annum (if aged 25 or over) rising by annual increments to £1,960 per annum.

Please write, or telephone, for application form to:

Miss H. R. Mordin
Ministry of Defence
CM1Q Room 136
Lacon House
Theobalds Road
London W.C.1

Telephone: 01-242 0222 Ext. 484.